The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5902. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

A Great Prussian Victory Reported Near Chalons.

The French Said to be Utterly Defeated.

Indications Pointing to the Conflict.

THE CITY OF STRASBOURG IN FLAMES.

Movements of the French Imperial Family.

A Shelter Offered the Empress by Serrano.

SIGNS OF FLIGHT INCREASING.

German Reports of the French Losses.

Fifty Thousand Killed and Wounded in a Week.

Excitement in Paris Over the War News.

FROM THE FIELD.

Another Prussian Victory—The Crown Prince Defeats the French at Chalons.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 21.—The Crown Prince has won another victory in a great battle before Chalons. The Prussians are victorious everywhere, and the French defeat is complete.

Singular Conduct of Marshal Bazaine—The French Without Ammunition on the 18th—The Crown Prince at Vitry-Le-Francois, and a Battle Imminent.

LONDON, Aug. 21—3 P. M.—Telegrams of Saturday morning have only just been received in Paris from the scenes of the battles around Metz. The conduct of Marshal BAZAINE causes the gravest apprehensions. It was previously understood that he was so situated as to be able to march without opposition on Metz or Verdun, as he preferred, and now he seems to be inactive. It requires nineteen hours for a message to pass between him and MCMAHON, and their communications are frequently interrupted altogether. The French troops in the battle of the 18th again found themselves without ammunition. Paris now knows that the Prussian Crown Prince is at Vitry-le-Francois, and a battle decisive of the war is hourly expected between him and MCMAHON.

THE EMPEROR AT CHALONS ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 21—6½ P. M.—The Emperor and Prince Imperial were certainly at Chalons on Saturday. A circumstantial report of his movements states that he was in the saddle on that day, and visited the different corps. The soldiers crowded around him, clamoring to be led into action. Nothing has been heard yet of the general action anticipated near Chalons.

BAZAINE VIRTUALLY SURROUNDED.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A correspondent of the *Gaulois* declares, from actual observation, that the road from Metz to Verdun is now occupied by the Prussians, and he is positive that at Verdun no news had been heard of BAZAINE since the 19th. The head-quarters of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES were near St. Michel, eight leagues from Verdun.

The City of Strasbourg in Flames—Capitulation Hourly Expected.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 21.—Strasbourg is in flames. The French have fired the surrounding villages. They make frequent sorties, which are constantly repulsed. Eight thousand Prussians have arrived with a train of heavy siege artillery. The city is surrounded by 30,000 men under Gen. WERDER. The inhabitants are demoralized, and disorder everywhere prevails. A surrender is hourly expected.

Siege of Strasbourg—A Sortie by the Garrison—McMahon Moving Toward the Vosges.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A report from Mulhouse states that the garrison of Strasbourg made another sortie, surprising the besiegers and killing or capturing a considerable number. A number of Prussians were seen near Sainte Marie-aux-Mines. It was also discovered that the enemy had not laid siege to Schlettstadt, (between Mulhouse and Strasbourg,) as had been reported. A dispatch from a Prussian source, which has been reproduced here, announces the commencement of the bombardment of Strasbourg.

FRENCH MOVEMENT TOWARD THE VOSGES.

Strong bodies of troops belonging to MCMAHON's army are being pushed into Vosges.

Dissolution of the Camp at Chalons—Storing Farm Products in Government Warehouses.

PARIS, Aug 21.—*Le Figaro* asserts that the camp at Chalons has been broken up, and that the troops lately there must now be close to the corps of the Prince Royal. If so the Prussians now have around them Marshal BAZAINE, with his forces massed in and about Metz, on the one hand, and Marshal MCMAHON, with his own corps and the large force which was at Chalons on the other. *Le Public* says that the statement of *Le Figaro* is correct, and that the decisive battle is imminent. *Le Public* adds: "All rumors of Marshal BAZAINE's being surrounded are false. As the result of the fighting for the past three days he has changed his plans as events will soon show."

STORING PROVISIONS.

The Prefect of the Seine advises the farmers and grain merchants to store their supplies in Government warehouses, at the cost of Government, so that, in case of need, the stock of provisions will be so much greater.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

A Deputy to the Corps Legislatif today announced to persons collected near the Chamber that the Prussians had entered Chatillon-sur-Marne. This movement would indicate that the Prussians are marching on Paris by way of Sézanne (?)

A German Estimate of French Losses—Results of Resonville—Capitulation of Pfalsbourg—Fire on a Flag of Truce.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, Aug. 21, via LONDON.—Prisoners still pour in. Last night there arrived 3,000 privates and thirty-six officers, and today more soldiers and fifty-four officers were brought in, among the latter, Gen. PLOMBIN. The loss of the French, during the week cannot be less than 50,000 killed wounded and missing. At Courcilles, Vionville and Gravelotte they are known to have lost 15,000 in each battle, including at the latter place 4,000 prisoners.

GALLANTRY OF SAXON TROOPS.

DRESDEN, Aug. 21.—The Saxon troops engaged in the battle of Resonville fought all the afternoon, and met with complete success, taking many prisoners. The Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth Army Corps, and the Prussian Guards, bore the brunt of the battle.

THE FRENCH AT METZ.

BERLIN, Aug. 21—Noon.—It is officially stated that the only important news received, since the action at Resonville, is that the French have withdrawn all their forces into the fortifications of Metz.

PRUSSIAN REQUISITIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Prussians have made heavy requisitions at Lunneville.

CAPITULATION OF PFALSBOURG.

The fortified town of Pfalsbourg, in the Vosges, capitulated on Saturday to the Wurtemberg Army. The capture of this fortress insures the communications of the Crown Prince with his bases of supplies.

FIRE ON A FLAG OF TRUCE.

The Prussians assert that the French, on Thursday, fired on a flag of truce for the burial of the dead, and killed a trumpeter.

Heroism of Marshal Canrobert—He Leads the Charges in Person—Bazaine to Remain at Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Private letters describe the conduct of Marshal CANROBERT, who took part in the battle of Doncourt, as heroic in the extreme. During the entire day he placed himself in the forward lines, and personally headed the charges of his troops. His Aid-de-Camp, Commandant BOSSHNARD, had an arm shot off while by the Marshal's side.

BAZAINE.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Marshal BAZAINE has decided not to leave Metz.

PRUSSIAN GENERALS WITH THE KING.

PARIS, Aug. 21—Noon.—The Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM is reported to be at Jaumont. Count VON BISMARCK is at Pont-a-Mousson with the King of Prussia.

The French at Jaumont.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The *Journal des Débats* says that at the battle of Jaumont, referred to by Count PALIKAO, in his statement to the Corps Legislatif yesterday, one French regiment held in check the Prussian force, thus enabling Marshal BAZAINE to execute a flank movement and repulse the enemy with great loss. It is also reported that later in the day the Marshal made a very important movement.

Exorbitant Exactions of the Prussians in France—Reprisals by the Baltic Fleet Urged—Leboeuf's Mitrailleuses.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Advices from the little town of Pont-a-Mousson represent that the Prussians continue to make exorbitant requisitions. They endeavor there to make 5,000 inhabitants feed 150,000 troops. The journals demand that energetic reprisals be made by the Baltic fleet for these exactions. Advices from Mulhouse report that the Prussians have entered Erstein, where they have imposed heavy requisitions for food and forage.

LEBOEUF DIRECTS THE MITRAILLEUSES.

It is reported that the battery of *mitrailleuses* which in the recent battles destroyed an entire regiment of Prussian cavalry, was under the direction of Marshal LEBOEUF.

INTERVENTION.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21—Noon.—It is believed that England and Italy have determined to intervene jointly to save Paris, and Austria's concurrence is momentarily expected. It is reported that the Emperor NAPOLEON is about to return to Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The *Constitutionnel* says England, Russia, and Italy have agreed to act together to insure peace. The success of such an effort is certain eventually, but is quite improbable now. It is understood between them that none of the Powers shall act singly.

The Prussian Victories of the 16th and 18th Denied by the French Authorities—Jaumont.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Midnight.—At the Ministry of the Interior they laugh at the pretended victory of the Prussians on the 18th, as claimed in a dispatch of the King of Prussia paraded in the London *Times* and *Telegraph*.

THE JAUMONT AFFAIR.

The statement of the Minister of War in the Chambers, today, declaring that the French won a victory at the quarries of Jaumont, is affirmed to be true. Jaumont lies between Metz and Thionville.

DENIAL OF ANOTHER PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Prussian dispatches claiming a victory in the battle of the 16th are false. Gen. L'ADMIRAULT came up at 5 o'clock in the afternoon with fresh troops, and crushed the Prussians, and a corps of 30,000 of the enemy was withdrawn from the road from Epinal to Metz.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Spanish Hospitality Offered to Eugenie—Heavy Cases from Paris Arriving in Madrid—The English and Italian Intervention.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Countess DE MONTIJO has received a telegram from the Empress EUGENIE, in which she professes to be resigned to any fate which may befall her. The Regent SERRANO has telegraphed to Paris, offering the Empress shelter. Seventy heavy cases arrived here last week from Paris, addressed to the Countess DE MONTIJO.

Napoleon Not at Rheims—Prince Napoleon's Whereabouts.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—It is positively denied that the Emperor is at Rheims; but it is known that preparations have been made there to receive him....Prince NAPOLEON is said to have again gone to the camp at Chalons. He is also reported to have gone to Italy on an important mission. He passed through the city yesterday.

PARIS.

Eagerness of the People for News from the Army—Proclamation by Gen. Trochu—A Siege Anticipated.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The excitement of the people of Paris last night at not receiving news from the army was extreme. When the evening journals appeared crowds fought for the first numbers. Their report of the statement made in the Corps Legislatif was read aloud to the eager crowds, and wildly cheered. Compact masses of people remained under the windows of the different ministerial buildings awaiting official bulletins, none having appeared for two days.

A PROCLAMATION BY GEN. TROCHU.

Gen. TROCHU has issued another proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris will have to stand a siege. The following is the text:

To the National Guard, to the Garde Mobile, to the Troops and Seamen in the Army of Paris, to all the Defenders of the Capital:

In the midst of events of the highest importance, I have been appointed Governor. The honor is great, the peril, also. I depend on your patriotism, should Paris be subjected to a siege. Never was there a more magnificent opportunity to prove to the world that long prosperity has not rendered the country effeminate. You have before you the example of an army which has fought one against three. Their heroic struggle compels the admiration of all. Shew by your conduct that you have the feeling of the profound responsibility resting upon you.

ADDRESS TO THE SAILORS.

Admiral RONCIERES has addressed a proclamation to the sailors and marines charged with the defense of the forts of Paris. He says that they must be here what they were at Sebastopol, where their services were so great.

THE INVADERS.

The journals reports that each German soldier carries with him in the campaign a little book containing simple French and German phrases, such as are needed to converse with the country people. All the German officers have the most detailed maps of the French territory.

PRECAUTION.

The Minister of the Interior had issued an order that the public must not under any circumstances mount upon the ramparts or inspect the works of defense, under penalty of trial by a Council of War. At Cherbourg civilians are not permitted to enter the arsenals, forts or navy-yard even under the escort of an officer. *Le Constitutionnel* publishes a note designed to reassure the public. News from the front may be seldom given, but it is not on that account unfavorable. The Commander-in-Chief must speak of nothing but accomplished facts.

ADVENTURES OF THE AMBULANCE CORPS.

The *Gaulois* relates the adventures of the ambulance corps equipped here at the expense of the Paris journals and sent to the army. The Prussians captured it, and would not permit it to return to the French camp, and it was only after an appeal to King WILLIAM personally that the ambulances were sent back into France by way of Belgium.

INTERDICTION REMOVED.

The *Presse* says Gen. TROCHU has removed the interdiction on the journals *Reveil*, *Rappel* and *Cloche*. The trial of the rioters of the Boulevard de la Villette commenced yesterday before a Court-martial.

THE BOURSE.

The Bourse fell today in anticipation of the proposed issue of a loan of 750,000,000 francs tomorrow.

ARMS SEIZED.

Another seizure of arms was made here last night, and there are indications that a great conspiracy against the Empire has been discovered.

THE VILLETTE OUTRAGE.

The Council of War summoned to try the perpetrators of the outrage on the Boulevard de la Villette has terminated its labors. DREST, the ringleader, is sentenced to death, and ROBEDAT and HUBERT to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. Two of the accused were acquitted.

ARMING THE DEPARTMENTS.

The *Constitutionnel* reports that over 400,000 guns have been distributed among the people in the Departments.

Gen. Battaille Recovering—Provisions in Paris—Trochu Absolute.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Gen. BATTAILLE, wounded at Gravellotte, is rapidly recovering. Large bodies of troops, in fine order pass through Paris day and night, on their way to the front.

SUPPLIES.

The capital has been supplied with an immense quantity of provisions and munitions of war during the past two weeks, and could now stand a siege for six months. The rapidity with which the Government has accumulated stores is wonderful. Nor does its activity diminish. The stock of ammunition and food is hourly increasing.

CONFIDENCE OF THE EMPEROR IN TROCHU.

The *Gaulois* relates that when the Emperor offered to TROCHU the Governorship of Paris and command of the forces here, the latter stipulated that he must be free to act as he thought proper—he must be absolutely uncontrolled. "General," replied the Emperor, "I confide to you the safety of the Capital. Assume the command." Republican and Democratic journals praise TROCHU for his independence and firmness.

The Corps Legislatif and the Garde Nationale—Delay in Arming.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday. Deputies GAMBETTA and PICARD called the attention of the Government to the necessity of speedily completing the armament of the Garde Nationale at Paris. GARNIER PAGES also complained of the delay in naming competent officers for the Garde. M. CHEVREAU, the Minister of the Interior, said that he could give the most satisfactory replies to the suggestions of the members. On the 16th inst. there were but 24,000 men enrolled in the Garde; now there were 51,000, and in a few days there would be 80,000. M. CHEVREAU also gave other explanations of the preparations for the defense of Paris which were received with great satisfaction.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

Description of the Prussian Advance—Position of the Main Divisions of the Army—Lines of Communication Traced and Explained.

The entire Prussian tactics of the last week, cleared as they now are from the obscurity inseparable from the record of movements of large bodies of men within a limited area, are replete with interest and instruction. At present, however, we are chiefly concerned with their results as affecting the success of the forward movement which is now in process, and the result of the battle which may at this moment be in course of being fought. It is now certain that the South German Army, under the command of the Crown Prince, is at Vitry-le-François, a town with about 10,000 inhabitants, situated on the right bank of the Marne, nineteen miles south south-east of Chalons. To obtain an approximate idea of the new positions over which the hostile armies are now distributed, it is necessary to suppose an extended triangle, of which the line of about thirty miles connecting Metz and Nancy forms the base, and having its two sides of about ninety miles each converging at Chalons. The one side would thus follow the railroad line from Metz by St. Etain, Verdun and St. Menehould to Chalons, while the other, starting from Nancy or Frouard, proceeds by Commercy, Bar-le-Duc and Vitry to the common apex at Chalons. In the centre of the Moselle line chosen as the base is Pont-à-Mousson, the late Prussian head-quarters. Draw a line from side to side nearly parallel with the base, and at a distance of fully thirty miles in advance of it, and as the point of correspondence to Metz, we have Verdun; to Nancy, Commercy, and to Pont-à-Mousson, St. Michel, or St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, reported as the present head-quarters of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. With BAZAINE shut up in Metz, and the Army of the North, under Gen. STEINMETZ, evidently engaged in watching him, the Armies of the South and Centre are by this time likely to have formed a junction. From St. Michel to Vitry is a little over forty miles, and should the French reserves have really marched out of Chalons to offer battle, the two Princes can unite their forces with a tolerable certainty of victory, and without at all compromising the safety of the line of their communications with the army before Metz.

A glance at a good map will satisfy any one that the intelligence of the Prussians being at Chatillon-sur-Marne is absurd. That place is thirty miles nearer Paris than Chalons, and could not be reached unless over the line commanded by the great camp. Sezanne, which is referred to in the same connection, happens to be situated about twenty miles due south of Chatillon, and stands on an entirely different line of advance to the capital. It is, however, not improbable, in view of the rumored abandonment of Chalons, that this may be the route followed by the invading army, and that from Vitry the valley of the Marne will be left, and that of the Morin entered upon till at a few miles distant from Paris it joins with the Marne. In this case the impending battle may be fought near Sommesons, a village about twelve miles beyond Vitry, at a point where the road leading south from Chalons intercepts that leading eastward to Paris.

The operations in Alsace have now assumed only a secondary importance, so that details of the movements around Strasbourg are scarcely necessary. The capture of Pfalsbourg is of undoubted importance to the Prussians as securing their communication with their base of supplies, and as the first considerable achievement in the reduction of a fortress which they have yet accomplished. The obvious absence of any formidable siege-train in the Prussian Army is a noteworthy fact, and shows how faithfully they have adhered to the rapid and decided movements practiced with so much success in Bohemia in 1866. That they are prepared for a long and steady investment of Paris, we cannot see any reason to believe. Once at the gates of the capital, the purpose of the campaign is really accomplished, and when they mean to dictate terms more onerous to the vanquished than the great mediating Powers are likely to listen to, there can be no very good purpose served by administering the last humiliation to France in the shape of another occupation of Paris. The time when mediation would be almost equally welcome to conquerors and conquered will probably be when Paris has no defense left against the invader outside of her fortifications.

WASHINGTON.

The National Observatory—Its Equipment of Instruments—Importance of a Generous Policy—Solar Physics—Eclipses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870.

One of the pleasantest resorts for the Summer visitor or sojourner in Washington is the Observatory Grounds, which command a picturesque and extensive view of the lower and eastern part of the city, of the Virginia shore, and of the river winding away many miles to the southward. From conversation with some of the accomplished Professors who have been devoting themselves to astronomy and its kindred sciences, or solar physics, as I believe scientists would call it, during recent visits, I have gathered some facts which seem to be of public interest.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.

For some years past the United States Naval Observatory, better known as the National Observatory, has been laboring under great disadvantages, owing to the imperfect state of its instrumental equipment. When it was founded, a quarter of a century ago, it was provided with the best instruments that were to be obtained, but, although vast improvements have been made in the optical and mechanical arts, up to a very recent date no change had taken place in the apparatus belonging to the Observatory. While the late Capt. JAS. M. GILLIS was superintendent, the need for a transit circle became so urgent that he ordered one of the largest size from PISTOR & MARTINS, of Berlin. This instrument, which was not received till after Capt. GILLIS' death, has now been in successful use for the last four years, and is in every respect creditable to the institution, as it is one of the finest pieces of mechanism in the world. It is employed for determining with the greatest possible accuracy the places of the sun, moon, planets, asteroids, and a certain number of the fixed stars.

THE TELESCOPE.

When a stranger visits an observatory he naturally looks first of all for a large telescope, and in the National Observatory he would, of course, expect to find the largest and finest instrument of the kind in the country. But he would be doomed to disappointment. The telescope is the one which was bought in 1844, and has an object glass only nine and six-tenth inches in diameter. Many colleges and several private individuals are provided with better ones. LOUIS M. RUTHERFORD, Esq., of New-York, and JACOB CAMPBELL, Esq., of Brooklyn, have each telescopes at least fifty per cent. more powerful. In his last two annual reports to the Navy Department, Commodore B. F. SANDS, Superintendent of the Observatory, had urged the great necessity for the purchase of a telescope which should be equal to the wants of the institution, but Congress failed to make any appropriation for the purpose. However, during the early part of the present Summer the leading scientific men of the country took the matter in hand, and, upon their petition, Congress appropriated $50,000 for the purchase of a large telescope, with the proviso that the instrument should be constructed in the United States. Such a proviso was in reality needless, for ALVAN CLARK & SONS, of Cambridgeport, Mass., are acknowledged to be the best makers of telescopes in the world, and when orders are sent from Europe to them it is not likely that any American would think of applying to a European maker for what he could get much better in his own country. Accordingly ALVAN CLARK & SONS have contracted to furnish the Observatory with a telescope having an object glass twenty-six inches in diameter, but the labor involved is so great that it will be four years before the instrument can be completed. When it is mounted it will be by far the noblest glass in the world, and the nation may well be proud of it. At present the largest known to perform satisfactorily is the one by the same makers, belonging to the Dearborn Observatory at Chicago. It is eighteen and three-quarter inches in diameter. There is a glass in England, made by COOK & SONS, of York, which is twenty-five inches in diameter, but no information has reached this country as to its quality. With the exception of these glasses, no others are in existence of a greater diameter than fifteen inches. Thus, although our National Observatory has long been thrown into the background by reason of the contemptibly small size of its telescope, in four years from now it will have a glass whose size and power will stand unrivaled. Of course it is well known that there are much larger reflecting telescopes. Lord ROSSE has one six feet in diameter, but for observatory purposes they cannot compete with achromatic refractors, which alone are referred to above.

SOLAR PHYSICS.

The subject of solar physics has recently attracted a great deal of attention, not only on account of the intrinsic interest of the subject, but also because it seems to promise a solution of some of the most perplexing problems of the natural sciences. Among these problems may be mentioned that of the weather. Any one can see that if we were able to predict the general state of the weather for a few days, or months, in advance, millions of dollars would be saved annually to the agricultural interest of the country. Yet if ever we are able to do this it will probably be in consequence of discoveries flowing from the study of solar physics. The sun is the source of all light, heat, and we might almost say all life, that exists on the earth, and a perfect knowledge of its physical constitution cannot but be of interest to mankind. There are some questions connected with the sun which can only be studied during a total solar eclipse. Among these questions is that of the corona. What is it? What causes it? What influence does it exert on the earth? Astronomers are very anxious to obtain answers to these queries, but total solar eclipses visible in accessible parts of the world are not frequent. Fortunately, there will be one visible on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea next December. After that there will be no more for some years. When we remember that nearly all we know concerning the nature of the sun has been learned by watching it with the spectroscope and polariscope during the last two total eclipses, we shall be able to participate in the interest with which astronomers look forward to the eclipse next December. The European *savants*, aided by their Governments, had made extensive preparations to observe it, but their arrangements will probably be to a great extent frustrated by the war between France and Germany.

THE LAST GREAT ECLIPSE.

In order to have the eclipse which was visible in this country in August, 1869, properly observed, the United States Government sent out three sets of parties. One set was under control of the United States Naval Observatory, another set belonged to the Coast Survey, and the third set belonged to the Nautical Almanac. As yet the official reports of the Coast Survey and Nautical Almanac parties have not been published.

With the Naval Observatory's parties the case is different. Their detailed reports were given to the public last January, and were so highly appreciated, not only by scientific men, but also by the people, that Congress was obliged to print an extra edition of 3,500 copies to supply the demand.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Some of the officers attached to the United States Naval Observatory have given much attention to solar physics, and have had as much experience in observing total eclipses with the modern instruments as any men living. As they have all the necessary instruments, why should not they be sent to Sicily to observe the eclipse of next December? Being officers of the navy, they and their instruments could be transported to the most convenient point by our ships of war, at almost no expense to the nation. It is rarely that an opportunity offers of doing so much for science at so slight an expense, and as the United States has always been foremost in its endeavors to advance knowledge, the people will scarcely forgive the Navy Department if this chance is allowed to slip.

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The Secretary of the Navy asked Congress during its last session to make an appropriation to enable the Observatory to send out a large and thoroughly-equipped party, but the question was put off till the close of the session, and then $29,000 was given to the Coast Survey, and by some oversight the Observatory got nothing. We understand that in these observations of the eclipse of 1869, the Coast Survey parties confined their attention exclusively to photography and observations of times of contact, and we presume that they intend to pursue the same course next December. At all events, they have had no experience in the use of the spectroscope, and consequently could scarcely be expected to be so successful as the officers of the Observatory in making the physical observations which are now considered to be of so much importance. Hence, it will be seen that whatever the Coast Survey may do, the necessity will still exist of sending one party from the Observatory thoroughly equipped with spectroscopes and polariscopes.

DUDDINGTON.

Popularity of the Registered Bonds—French Patriotic Aid Meeting—A Masonic Ceremony of Sorrow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The frequent losses to which holders of coupon bonds are liable, through robbery or otherwise, are steadily increasing the popularity of the registered bonds, and the Treasury is constantly called upon to exchange large amounts of the former class for the latter. These exchanges, since Jan. 1, have amounted to about $78,000,000; after each great robbery the demand for an exchange largely increases, and it is believed at the Treasury that eventually almost the whole bonded debt will be changed from coupon into registered bonds. Of the $2,000,000 of bonds purchased by the Department last week, only about $200,000 were registered. It is also remarked that by far the largest amount of the bonds purchased are of the smaller denominations, some weeks the purchases being almost wholly made up of fifties and hundreds.

AID FOR THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

A rather thinly attended but enthusiastic meeting of Frenchmen was held here last night to open subscriptions for the French wounded and orphans. The speakers referred with some bitterness to the apparent sympathy of the American people with Prussia in the present contest. A considerable sum was subscribed on the spot, and committees appointed to continue the work. The singing of the "Marseillaise" in an impassioned manner by the entire audience was the principal feature of the occasion.

A MASONIC CEREMONY.

The Masonic order of this vicinity are making great preparations for the unusual ceremony of a lodge of sorrow, which is to be held at the Metropolitan Church, on Tuesday evening, in memory of the late B. B. FRENCH, under the auspices of the Grand Consistory of the Scottish Rite for the State of Maryland. ALBERT PIKE, A. G. MACKEY and other Masonic dignitaries participate in the ceremonies.

FEVER IN LIVERPOOL.

In his dispatch to the Department, of the 6th inst., the Consul at Liverpool reports that in consequence of the continued increase of fever in Liverpool, he has deemed it his duty to suspend the issue of certificates to bills of health at present. He further stated that during the past five days (previous to Aug. 6) over 160 cases were received into the parish hospital, which is full to overcrowding. There are 210 cases more than there were a month ago under treatment.

TREASURY BUSINESS.

The following is the official statement of transactions of the United States Government from Jan. 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870, and is so certified by the acting Secretary of the Treasury:

Net balance in the Treasury, June 30, 1869	$155,680,340 85
Net receipts from Customs	194,538,374 44
Net receipts from internal revenue	184,899,756 49
Sales of public lands	3,350,481 76
Miscellaneous sources	28,466,864 94
Total	$566,935,818 48
Less in the Treasury	155,680,340 85
	$411,255,477 63
From excess in conversion, &c., over the redemption, &c., of bonds Treasury notes and fractional currency	1,270,213 87
Total net receipts for 1870	$568,206,032 35
Net expenditures for civil and miscellaneous	$53,237,668 56
War Department	57,655,675 40
Navy Department	21,780,229 87
Indians and Pensions	31,748,140 32
Interest on public debt	127,702,338 03
Total	$292,124,052 18
Purchase of bonds for Sinking Fund	126,579,508 57
Total	$418,703,560 75
Net balance in the Treasury June 30, 1870	$149,502,471 60
The above statement shows the amount of bonds purchased for the Indian fund at par value to be	$109,050,000 00
Amount of premium and accrued interest	17,529,508 57
Total	$126,579,508 57
Net balance in the Treasury June 30, 1869	155,680,340 85
Net balance in the Treasury June 30, 1870	149,502,471 60
Difference	$6,177,868 75
Actual gain in 1870	119,131,425 45
Coin in Treasury today	102,235,920 05
Coin certificates	33,813,500 00
Currency in Treasury	37,897,596 46
Internal revenue receipts today	615,868 00
For fiscal year to date	34,285,989 75

THE CIRCULATION.

Amount of bonds held by the Treasurer as security for circulation	$342,270,300 00
As security for public deposits	16,393,500 00
Fractional currency received from the printers during the week	418,000 00
Shipments of notes	1,976,153 00
Shipments of currency	779,406 00
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	495,800 00
National bank notes burned during the week	338,250 00
Total amount burned	27,286,088 00
Amount issued for bills destroyed	257,495 00
Total amount issued therefor	26,650,275 00
Balance due	635,813 00
Circulation outstanding at this date	299,390,529

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Preservation of Order in Madrid—Departure of Troops for Cuba—Convocation of the Cortes.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Strong precautions are taken here by the Police and military authorities for the preservation of order. The Republicans protest their loyalty and love of order.... The reports of the departure of troops for Cuba in October, and of the early convocation of the Cortes, are confirmed.

LABOR CONVENTION.

Adoption of the Platform—Exciting Debate on the Chinese Question—Fifth Day's Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Last evening's session of the Labor Convention was exciting. The platform as proposed by the Committee was adopted. The resolution to inaugurate a new and distinctive political party, to be called the National Labor Reform Party, was then taken up, debated at length and adopted. The Congress adjourned at midnight.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Today the report of the Committee on Coolie Labor was taken up. It opposes the importation and present system of immigration of coolies into the United States. A long discussion followed, during which President TREVELLICK said that in all the islands of the Pacific coast to which the Chinese have emigrated he had never heard of one becoming a citizen. The marriage tie was not observed, and the most shocking immorality prevailed among them. Mr. WHITNEY, of Chicago, said if the ballot did not stop this evil the bullet must. Mr. MCLEAN defended the right of free emigration, and denied the charges of immorality against the Chinese. Mr. PETERS spoke in favor of the report. He said if it was necessary to seem to go against the spirit of our institutions in this matter, he was willing to do so. Mr. MCGUIRE, of St. Louis, said that a war to the knife against the Chinese was not in accordance with the principles of our Government. Mr. MERRILL, of California, favored the repeal of the subsidy of $500,000 a year to the steamers between San Francisco and China, which line brought the coolies to America. The report of the Committee on Organization, providing a Constitution and order of business, was laid on the table. The Committee on Ways and Means made a report. Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

The afternoon session was sparsely attended. The report of the Finance Committee was read, showing the total receipts for the year to be $1,375 55, and the total indebtedness $2,006 19. The report of the Committee on the Constitution was taken up. Much discussion followed on the adoption of the article fixing the basis of representation. The report was indefinitely postponed, leaving the present constitution in force. The election of officers resulted in the choice of R. F. TREVELLECK, of Michigan, President; CONRAD KUHN, of New-York, first Vice-President; Mrs. E. O. N. WILLARD, of Chicago, second Vice-President; JOHN W. BROWNING, of New-York, Secretary; a Mr. PHELPS, of Connecticut, Treasurer. Each of the officers elect made brief speeches, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon them. Mr. NELSON, of Missouri, offered a resolution, which was adopted, recommending the members of all the Labor Unions to withdraw their support from all newspapers that are not friendly to the labor movement. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, of which the following were adopted: Urging all industries to make common cause against unprincipled capitalists, and to unite with them to elect men to office to represent the interests of the whole country; favoring a reduction of the army to the lowest standing; declaring that there are evidences of military officers influencing legislation; asking co-operation of the colored citizens; pronouncing against forcing citizenship upon the Indian, and the present management of Indian affairs; urging protection to our merchant shipping and our ship-builders; asking that women should have equal wages with men, and that women and children should be protected against overwork; that houses of refuge and correction be abolished and schools of reform be substituted; for a reduction of the hours of labor, and that able-bodied men should work for their support. Two additional resolutions from the Platform Committee were adopted, declaring in favor of the establishment of a bureau of labor at Washington, and that the money for carrying on the war be assessed upon the wealthy and not made a burden to posterity. The resolutions offered in the morning in regard to prohibiting coolie importation were adopted. Mr. WELLS offered a resolution, which was adopted, designating the *Working Men's Advocate* of Chicago, the *Arbeiter Union*, and the New-York *Nation* official organs of the National Labor Union and National Labor Reform Party, and declaring official organs for the various States.

At the evening session, St Louis was selected as the next place of meeting, to occur the third Monday in August, next year. The vote on the report of the Committee on Organization for an indefinite postponement was reconsidered, and the report recommitted.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Survey of Blossom Rock—Sutro Tunnel Excavation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The final survey of Blossom Rock has been made, and the full depth of water required by the contract has been obtained. The work will be accepted tomorrow....The Western Union Telegraph Company have completed their telegraph line to San Diego....The Sutro Tunnel has now been excavated 1,450 feet. They are now boring through hard porphyry and a stream of eight inches of water.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The Canada Conflagrations—Several Buildings Burned in Chicago.

TORONTO, Can., Aug. 21.—The chain of fires is increasing. A destructive conflagration is raging at St. Lambert, confined at present to the woods. CANTON's ax factory at Chatteguay is burned down. Loss, $15,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—A fire occurred on Third-avenue, yesterday morning, destroying the buildings from Nos. 331 to 345, occupied by about twenty tenants. The buildings were all of an inferior character. Loss, about $20,000, divided among some thirty or forty persons.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Greenwald's Cotton Mill in West Philadelphia, was damaged by fire last night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

Republican Convention in Chautauqua County—Nominations for Assembly, &c.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—At the Republican First Assembly District Convention for Chautauqua County, held here yesterday, Hon. M. P. BEMUS was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly. Hon. M. P. BEMUS, W. L. SESSIONS, C. B. BROCKWAY and GEO. ROLF were elected delegates to the State Convention, and W. H. MILLER, L. B. SESSIONS, SYLVESTER TERRY, HENRY SHELDON and WM. A. MAYLOOM, delegates to the Congressional Convention.

Murder and Suicide at Hartford, Conn.—The Culmination of a Family Quarrel.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 21.—OTTO BAUMGARTON, a German, twenty-seven years old, shot his wife and infant boy Saturday evening, and then shot himself. The child survived until 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when it died. Hopes are entertained of the mother's recovery. It was the culmination of a long-standing family difficulty. The husband and wife separated three months ago, and he was not allowed to see his child, who, with his mother, lived with her father, CHARLES KATSCH, keeper of a saloon and German boarding-house.

LONG BRANCH.

Parade of the Ninth Regiment—Papal Infallibility and the War.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 21.—Five thousand visitors witnessed the dress parade of the Ninth Regiment this afternoon. The regiment attended divine service at noon. Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY, of New-York, delivered the following remarks in his discourse here today: "The greatest crime that ever was committed on this earth was perpetrated in the nineteenth century by declaring the Pope infallible and next to God. He believed the war which now exists in Europe can be set down as God's war, brought on by His anger on this Popery question. Upon the announcement of the Pope's infallibility the needle-gun commenced cracking throughout France, and the war which now exists will overthrow this impotent dogma and lessen the power of the Catholic religion.

PENSION AGENTS.

A Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury—The Question of Fees for Claims.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The following letter will be of interest to both pensioners and pension agents:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1870.

SIR: I have received your report of the 17th inst., inclosing a letter from —— in relation to the fee of $25, which he claims is by contract due him for services in prosecuting the pension claim of JACOB RINNE, as the guardian of the minor heirs of JACOB MINN, No. 187,982. It does not appear that any decision has been expressly given by your office in this particular case; but Mr. —— is of the opinion that, by your circular scaling the fees of agents, you have, in effect, decided that you would not respect the contract, but would limit his fee to $10. As the subject is presented for my consideration, I think proper to express my views on the construction of the act of July 8, 1870, so far as it relates to your authority to determine the compensation of an agent or attorney for his services in any claim for pension or bounty land. Mr. —— insists that the section requiring him to file for your approval duplicates of his agreement with the claimant, authorizes you to see that the agreement is genuine and in proper form, but not to reduce his charges, should you deem them exorbitant. I am not able to concur in this view. The amount due to the agent or attorney for prosecuting a pension claim is deducted from the pension when allowed, and paid directly to him. If duplicate articles of agreement are not filed with and approved by you, the prescribed fee is $10. It cannot in any event, even if they are filed, exceed $25, and when more than $10 is claimed under articles, they must receive your approval before their validity can be recognized by the agent for paying pensions. The stipulations binding the pension claimant to pay a specific amount, are substantial parts of the agreement, and the whole instrument is subject to your approval. Confining your action to matters of form, or to the ascertainment of the genuineness of the agreement, narrows too much of the effect of the statute and defeats one of its leading purposes. Instances have occurred in which sums far in excess of the services rendered in prosecuting pension claims have been exacted from the widows and orphans of soldiers. Congress, no doubt, attempted to suppress a flagrant abuse by the provision under consideration, and by the penalties for violating it, which are set forth in another section, while at the same time they secured the just rights of the attorney by causing his fee to be paid by the instrumentality of the officer who pays the pensioner. Your approval is requisite to give effect to the agreement in the manner provided by Congress; without it the stipulated amount cannot be deducted from that due the pensioner. The papers are herewith returned.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. COX, Secretary.
THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

The Missouri State Fair—Preparations for October.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The Citizens' Purse of $5,000, offered for cotton at the coming October Fair, is to be divided into five premiums, to compete for which, entries are invited and will be admitted from every part of the cotton-growing States. In order that a just award of premiums may be secured, committees will be made up from fifty planters and experts from the South, who will be invited to attend the Fair for that purpose.

A Drunken Row in Kentucky—A Circus Man Killed.

CAIRO, Aug. 21.—After the close of the exhibition, last night, at Blandville, Ky., some of the employes of *Noyes'* Circus, while intoxicated, created a general row by insulting and subsequently opening a promiscuous fire on the citizens. The latter returned the fire, killing one member of the circus company. The remainder were driven out of town. Two citizens were wounded.

Marine Disaster—Brig Sunk off Cape Cod.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The schooner *Modesty* from Bangor, for Orient, L. I., arrived here, reports that on Aug. 20, 3 o'clock A. M., when twenty miles north north-east of Cape Cod, in a thick fog, she came in contact with the brig *Forest State*, of Stockton, from Philadelphia, for Bangor, with coal. The brig sunk in three hours. All hands were taken off and brought to this port. The *Modesty* lost her jib-boom, cutwater and foretopmast, and split her sails.

Death of a Prominent Car Builder.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—T. W. WASON, the noted car builder, President of the Wason Car Manufacturing Company, and one of the most respected citizens of Springfield, died last night, aged fifty-nine years.

Arrest of Congressman Butler, of Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21.—A Knoxville paper of Friday says: Hon. R. R. BUTLER, member of Congress from that district, has been arrested by United States Marshal BIGGS on a charge of forgery, on a warrant issued by Judge TRIGG, of the United States Court. BUTLER gave bonds for his appearance at Bristol next Friday.

A Conflagration at Sea.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 21.—The steamer *Bolivar* fell in on the 20th, off Indian Key, with the schooner *Menawa*, from Galveston, for New-York, with her cargo on fire. The steamer towed her in, and is filling her with water.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Gen. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, passed through the city last evening on his way to his home in Keokuk, Iowa. He will remain in the West some time.

HARTFORD, Aug. 21.—Mrs. JOSEPHINE MORTON died Saturday noon from the effects of burns receiving in the morning, her clothes taking fire while ironing.

Senator Doolittle Sympathizes with Prussia.

In a letter read at a German mass meeting held in Chicago on the 18th inst., a letter was read from Senator DOOLITTLE, which concluded as follows: Upon higher grounds my judgment yields its sympathy to Prussia thus far in this war. It is because Prussia has been right, and NAPOLEON has been wrong; and because, in the midst of these great events, in the Providence of God, it seems to me that Prussia, under the lead of King WILLIAM and BISMARCK, is the Power to break and overcome the Cæsarism of NAPOLEON, a necessary step in the way of European progress. While I thus declare my sympathies with Prussia in this struggle, I must, with equal frankness as an American, and a firm believer in a republican form of government as the best for civilized men, declare that I do not sympathise with the monarchical ideas of BISMARCK, and of which King WILLIAM is a perfect representative. As between Germany fighting in self-defense against an unjust invasion, and struggling for the unification of the fatherland, and the Cæsarism and personal dynasty of NAPOLEON, I am with Prussia. But as between the monarchical ideas of BISMARCK and the Republicanism of the United States, I am for the latter, as the best form of government for civilized man upon earth; and the more civilized the people the better is such form of government adapted to their condition.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGES AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. By NOAH PORTER, D. D., Professor in Yale College. New-Haven, Conn.: C. C. CHATFIELD & CO.

At no time, perhaps, has greater interest been felt in the cause of education than at present; and more especially is this true of what is known to us as the "higher education." The season of college commencements is but just over, and as graduates met together again and reviewed the past or dwelt upon the present, the theme the most earnestly discussed has been the changes needed in the collegiate system to meet the necessities and demands of the time. Scholars have given the subject most careful consideration, while both learned and unlearned men have rushed boldly into print to explain and magnify their own peculiar theories. And from all the discussions on the subject of a higher education, it is evident that men now take the widest view of its scope and meaning. Education is no longer to be confined within narrow bounds, nor are old-fashioned notions to be preferred to the liberal tendencies of the time. As education becomes more universal, so will it necessarily become higher. What was deemed a liberal education fifty years ago, is now but a preparation for the really liberal education of today. And from the fact that so much interest is now felt in the cause, is it the golden period for presenting its claims and discussing it in all its phases. The results of a thoughtful, earnest and able discussion of the collegiate system as it exists in America today, its wants, advantages, failings and necessities, cannot but result in elevating the standard and promoting the best interests of education in the whole land. Perhaps no man is better able to cope with the difficulties of this educational problem than Prof. NOAH PORTER, whose recent volume on *American Colleges and the American Public* lies before us. A sound thinker, a logical reasoner, an able writer, and possessed of a national reputation, we had a right to expect from him a clear, concise and definite statement of the defects in the system as now existing, a thorough and generous discussion of the various remedies proposed, and a possible and practicable solution of the questions at issue. In saying this we only mean to imply of course that we had more, or at least as much, right to expect it from him as from any other person who has attempted to discuss the merits and demerits of the cause of higher education. For many years identified with one of the two leading universities in this country, and occupying in its Faculty a prominent position, his opportunities for observation have certainly been unsurpassed. But Prof. PORTER is what may be termed a liberal conservative on the educational question; he would improve on the present system rather than allow of any radical change. He admits fully that many serious defects exist in the college system, (pages 31, 33, 75, 78, 148,) and indicates, indeed, specific changes which he considers would go far to remedy the evils complained of. But nowhere do we find any complete and detailed statement of necessary changes or any well-considered plan on which a university could be the most advantageously built up and maintained. Prof. PORTER attacks, and that, too, with considerable force of argument, nearly every radical innovation on the old system, nor does he hesitate to place himself in direct opposition to authorities hitherto considered of great weight and force. (Chap. 3.)

Taking up more in detail the book before us, we find it to contain some fifteen chapters devoted to the consideration of the following subjects:

2. The Studies of the American Colleges.
3. The Prescribed Curriculum.
4. Text Books and Lectures.
5. The Enforcement of Fidelity.
6. The Evils of the College System and their Remedies.
7. The Common Life of the College.
8. The Dormitory System.
9. The Class System.
10. Laws and Supervision.
11. The Religious Character of the Colleges.
12. The Guardianship and Control of the College.
13. The Relation of Colleges to one Another.
14. The Relation of Colleges to Schools of Science.
15. Educational Progress and Reform.

The table of contents is certainly sufficiently comprehensive. Prof. PORTER seemingly adopts as his text on entering into this discussion a remark of Dr. WAYLAND'S: "Colleges which have obeyed the suggestions of the public have failed to find themselves sustained by the public," and as a sequence the public are treated by Dr. PORTER as a body of impertinent meddlers. To prove that this statement is not too harsh a one, we have only to refer to different passages between pages 29 and 38, in which the Professor pays his compliments to the "reformers," or those different classes of the "American" public who have openly criticised the American college system. Is it not possible for a man to be allowed to question the merits of an existing state of things without being rebuked for his audacity or classed with charlatans? Must we without protest adopt Prof. PORTER'S maxim that what has stood the test of centuries is good enough for us now? If we do, what becomes of all ideas of progress; we may as well give up the railroad and go back to the stage-coach era at once, or even further back, for where are we to place the limit? We admit that much of the criticism which so irritates the worthy Professor, has emanated from the different classes of men he so minutely describes: "a limited class of lecturers and writers known as *educational reformers*, whose stock in trade consists of a scanty outfit of a few facts imperfectly conceived and incorrectly recited, in respect to the modes of education pursued in the Middle Ages;" or "self-made men who are very largely connected with the newspaper Press; * * * who have never ceased to be vexed at the injustice of the fates which denied them a college education, or are moved with envy at the fancied superciliousness of those who have received a college diploma; * * * or bears some mean grudge toward the Alma Mater, whose good name he dishonors;" or, again, "the many graduates of these colleges who have received little advantages from their college training;" or "Ishmaelites by nature, who from sheer perverseness of spirit or rankling jealousy, have never ceased to cherish some petty spite or permanent hostility toward their own college and the college system." These are those whom Prof. PORTER considers the critics of the colleges. But he fails to recognize the possibility that some of those who are the most earnest in their criticisms may be men devoted to the question they discuss, sincerely desirous of the best possible means and facilities of education, whom to suspect of mean motives were to insult, generous and liberal with their resources, thoroughly in earnest, and often perfectly just in their judgments, and really and honestly striving only for the welfare of the institutions they criticise. Yet this class of men, and they are not a few, are ignored by Prof. PORTER. Whether they are "college-bred" or "self-made," is comparatively unimportant; Are they right?—that is the sole question at issue. Passing from the "somewhat miscellaneous tribunal" before which the Professor asserts that the American college system is summoned for judgment, he states his belief that the principal features of that system are susceptible of a triumphant vindication, (page 38,) and he proceeds to consider what its distinguishing features are, and "in what respect the colleges may be improved either in their condition or their administration," taking up first the studies which should be pursued. As might be expected, we find the Professor an eloquent champion of a uniform curriculum, with a rigid adherence to the study of the classics, or, as he says, "the prominence given to the classics and mathematics should never be abandoned." Nay, further, Prof. PORTER would have even more Latin and Greek infused into the college course. The "flag of classical study" should be "raised still higher, and flung more defiantly to the breeze." This is a question on which "doctors disagree," and we are content, therefore, with a reference to it. In brief, in the chapters relating to the college in itself, Prof. PORTER advocates a limitation of instruction by lectures, enforced recitation, residence of students in dormitories, and the maintenance of a positively religious and Christian character in colleges. Prof. PORTER does not seem particularly sanguine of the success of the liberal changes made in the college course at Harvard, (chapter 3,) but rather anticipates its failure. He advocates the course of study, &c., which prevails in the college with which he is connected, so far as he advocates any particular system. Referring to the two extremes represented in the college classes, he considers it "senseless to absurdity to instruct or govern the two by precisely the same methods." And yet this very "senseless absurdity" finds its most beautiful illustration in Yale College. Prof. PORTER favors the class system, and says, in reference to associations which exist now in nearly all the colleges of the country: "We doubt the expediency because we disbelieve in the possibility of destroying or preventing secret societies." The author takes strong grounds against any extension of the elective studies, and prefers private studies. In chapter 12 Prof. PORTER discusses fairly the question of the guardianship and control of the college. Has it not been too largely intrusted to clergymen? Very naturally he argues this question in the negative. With reference to the all-important question as to the admission of the Alumni into the College governing board, Prof. PORTER says: "That college does not deserve to live which would not welcome the counsel and accept the guidance of the choicest of its sons;" a sentiment with which we heartily agree. In reference to the university idea, it seems to us that Prof. PORTER takes a directly opposite view of it from that taken by another Professor in the same college in the last number of the *New-Englander*. Prof. DWIGHT would have the academic department to be only one among coordinate members, instead of the centre and head. His whole line of thought is toward a unification of the different branches. Prof. PORTER seems to regard the academic department as the natural trunk of the tree, of which the other departments are but branches. It must be confessed that the latter, at first sight, appears to be preferable and equally just.

On the whole, we believe that Prof. PORTER'S work will be read by many who, whether they agree with his conclusions or not, cannot but be impressed with the able manner in which he has presented his case. We agree with Dr. BARNARD in his remark that "for a period of thirty years past, college education has been gradually falling into less esteem in the United States than it formerly enjoyed; and this because of the growing appreciation of the value of what is called scientific knowledge. It is certainly worth inquiring," he continues, "whether some modification of the collegiate system is not practicable, by means of which, without sacrificing the great object of liberal education, which is not so much increase of knowledge as full and symmetrical mental development, it may be re-established in public favor, and may regain the efficiency and usefulness which it appears now to be gradually losing." All men interested in the cause of education will welcome Prof. PORTER'S book as a valuable contribution toward the solution of the inquiry: How can the collegiate system be judiciously improved or changed? The true university is yet to be created among us. The discussions which such a work as the one before us must inevitably lead to, cannot but result in the establishment of the true university among us. That such is the desire of its honored author we have no manner of doubt. It only remains for us to add that the volume is neatly bound and well printed, reflecting as much credit, by its outward appearance on the young firm publishing it, as its contents do justice to the ability and learning of its author.

LIVES OF THE IRISH SAINTS. By D. P. CONYNGHAM. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

It is rather a changed world from that of the Irish and other saints of the Middle Ages. After the Reformation, the literature of Europe passed them by with infinite disparagement—passed by everything, in fact, connected with the *origines* of those Western countries, as if they were ashamed of them, and could respect only the great Greek and Roman exemplars of civilization. Within a hundred years or so, men have, however, been looking more at home, and asking about their barbaric or semi-barbaric ancestors—timidly at first, and latterly with more confidence—till at last the Celtic antiquities have had their students and followers among the most learned men of the time, and especially among the Germans—ZEUSS, MEYER, MONE, HOLZMANN and others belonging to a race generally thought to have little sympathy with Celtiberean themes, and to have their faces mainly turned in the Aryan direction of the Himalayan ridges. There is now a run, so to speak, on the "pre-historic" ages, and all sorts of archæology are in request, while MULLER on one side, and CARLYLE on the other, set the example of plunging "down among the dead" or half dead roots of the antique Celtic and Aryan languages in order to illustrate the courses of religion or of mere history. In VOLTAIRE'S time, the best learned man was he who could discover an additional planet or describe a new species of bug. Now, the literary *Magnus Apollo* would be the one to prove, perhaps, the Shemitic origin of the Pehlvic alphabet, or give the precise meaning of *Konx Ompax*—those two bewildering words recorded by HESYCHIUS alone, so many centuries ago.

Such being one literary tendency of the times, the *Lives of the Irish Saints* runs no risk of the illiberal reception it would have formerly met with in a general way. The antiquarians will find a good deal in these biographies to interest them—many suggestions and singularities of twilight history, capable of indicating in many respects the real conditions of those by-gone Celtic times—or at least of indicating the spirit and ideas of the men who, at later periods, sat down to write the semi-traditional lives of their predecessors. The lovers of the archæologies would, perhaps, rather get their information in some secular way; but they have no choice; for the Church, in the Middle Ages, held the lights and records of the world, and these must be traced mainly in the books of the ecclesiastics who seem to tell such improbable stories. All old history comes to us in something of the same manner, and the critics of human progress must sift it for themselves. The book before us is a long list of Hibernian saints, beginning with Patrick, and including such persons as Mell, Muredach, Munckin, Eevin, Malachy, Fursey, and other strange names of the sort, along with those better known of Columbanus, Columkill, Colman and Adamnan—men more talked of now in our histories and reviews than they were a generation or two ago. Much in the biographies of these Christian pioneers would surprise any reader; but the greater surprise would, perhaps, be that few or none of them—not even the good Patrick himself—are found noted in the *fasti* of the Church—that is the canonical Saint's Calendar. This is a curious fact for the archæologists, who will probably like those old saints all the better for their Celtic independence, and also remember that they were the chief *literati* of their times, doing their best to abolish the barbarisms of the world about them, and presenting the cup of civilization, as TASSO presented the cup of epic poetry in a later age, somewhat sugared on the edges, for the easier and surer enjoyment of the same.

Among those matters calculated to attract the notice of the mere laity in this book, we observe a few things which may be enumerated among the curiosities of medieval literature. For instance, in glancing along the life of St. BRENDAN, we are brought by the names of COLUMBUS and HUMBOLDT, and wonder how in the world they came there, till we go on to see that BRENDAN, a maritime saint of Kerry, was held to have made a voyage to some western land beyond the Atlantic horizon—probably Madeira or the Guanches, as the Canaries were first named. Mr. CONYNGHAM, however, has no hesitation in saying that this saint, about 540 A. D., touched land at the Capes of Virginia or New-England, and then went inland as far as the Ohio River. But it is the record of such a voyage that has value, showing, as it does, that the idea of going somewhere across that "Sea of Darkness,"—with many other odd names as well—was a very ancient and familiar one among the mariners of Ireland, and countenancing the later stories of the Norsemen, who saw signs of those roving Irish "professors" in Iceland, and heard of others once existing in Huitramaland. And along with that American legend of BRENDAN may be ranked another world's fact, in the record of St. FEARGAL, or Virgilius, who, in 748 A. D., with a very rare independence of public opinion, anticipated COPERNICUS, and declared that the earth was a globe and had antipodes. As FEARGAL was the most learned man of his time, and a Bishop besides, Pope ZACHARY called him to account for a heresy which seemed to contradict some parts of the Scriptures, and was, fairly enough, considered to be very much out of order at that particular time. FEARGAL retracted, very probably; but even if all the other Irish saints had found places on the Roman calendar, it is not hard to understand why his name would never be put into it.

There are many other curiosities of one sort or other to be found in this well-written book; and between the religionists of the Church and the men of archæological research it is sure to have its readers. It conveys a good deal of information on the subject of ecclesiastical ancientry, and is at the same time very well printed and handsomely illustrated.

THE HANDY-BOOK OF HUSBANDRY. By GEORGE E. WARING, JR. New-York: E. B. TREAT & CO.

If we happened to take up this book in in any sour spirit or mood of criticism, we should be apt to carp at the word "handy," to begin with; for the work is not handy; unless, indeed, a thing should be called handy which requires both hands to hold it. This is, in fact, a very large book. But we are not for that reason disposed to quote the old Greek proverb against it; for it is certainly a good book, not a bad one—and contains a great amount of profitable information on the theme of agriculture—a theme which must always be one of the newest and freshest in the world—

> Age cannot wither it, nor custom stale
> Its infinite variety.

Mr. WARING gives here the results of his own experience in the choice and purchase of farms and farming implements—drainage, plowing, sub-soiling, manuring, rotating crops, the management of live stock, the medical treatment of domestic animals and poultry, the business of the dairy—all treated in the most practical manner; and he explains those chemical conditions and combinations which nowadays must be understood by every agriculturist who would cultivate his ground to the best purpose. The contents of the work cannot be adequately noticed in a brief way, but from the nature of them, we are confident it would be one of the most solid and valuable pieces of furniture in the farmer's parlor. It contains a number of useful illustrations, in keeping with the character of the book.

THE BROKEN SEAL. By SAMUEL D. GREENE. Boston: H. H. & T. W. CARTER.

In this little book Mr. GREENE publishes, or republishes, the story of WILLIAM MORGAN, which, forty years ago, he told with such damaging effect against the Freemasons. He has at least the praise, arrogated by that stout knight of the middle ages, of being able to maintain a quarrel steadily to his life's end; for, finding that he only scotched instead of killing his snake, and that the *vehmgericht*—as he would call it—is growing once more into influence, he is minded to assail it again, for the benefit of a new generation. For the latter, the narrative of MORGAN'S abduction and subsequent fate will be as good as new: and if those young people should ever join the Freemasons' Society, they may be thereby deterred from doing lethal violence to any man in support of the order. Such a thing, indeed, is unlikely in our days. Freemasonry, like most other matters in this world, has undergone a change—insisting, probably, much less on the old *abracadabra*—and it will be likely to carry out its purpose for the future with formulas less grotesque, and in a spirit less umbrageous and more amiable than of yore. Mr. GREENE'S book will certainly have done a good deal to bring about such a very sensible result; and this will be something even greater than its literary merit.

THE DAYS OF BRUCE. A story from Scottish History. By GRACE AGUILAR, author of "Home Influence," "The Vale of Cedars," &c. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

This is a republication of one of the most interesting of the many literary productions of its late author. Stories of old chivalric times are generally full of marvels and excitement, and the struggles, adversities, and final success of the BRUCE in obtaining his crown, form a fruitful and appropriate theme for the novelist. Of course we must expect that the heroes of such works will rival Hercules in strength, Minerva in wisdom, Mars in military prowess, and Sir Alan of Buchan, is certainly a wonderful specimen of this invincible kind of manhood. But no one can read of the trials of the high-minded Isabella without a feeling of sympathy, nor of the unfortunate Agnes, without pity. The period of history chosen was in itself romantic. As the reader follows gallant King ROBERT in Miss AGUILAR'S pages, he is led, so vividly are the scenes described, to sympathize with him in his defeats and successes. The struggle of the Scots for freedom was a gallant one, and in the work it loses none of its historic interest. All the great names of Scotland are brought into view, and even if the pictures are rather highly colored, it must also be admitted that they are skillfully drawn, and that when they first appeared they were justly held to add to their author's high reputation.

MATERNITY: A Popular Treatise for Young Wives and Mothers. By T. S. VERDI, A. M., M. D., of Washington, D. C. New-York: J. B. FORD & CO.

This is a carefully-written and very comprehensive work, whose author has for years been well known in Washington as an unusually able and successful practitioner. It treats of all the circumstances connected with maternity, under which the advice of a sympathetic and well-qualified physician is needed, with great ability. While the writer is clear and precise throughout, he is sensitively scrupulous in regard to the delicacy with which the subject-matter is approached and discussed. In addition to the strictly medical and surgical portions of the work, there are valuable chapters devoted to the physiological care and training of infancy and youth. In short, the whole contents will be at once recognized by any sensible woman as constituting a safe friend and guide. Dr. VERDI is a homeopathist, but, with a freedom from prejudice which cannot be too highly commended, admits that there are some excellencies in the rival allopathic system which he would by no means reject. The value of the book is enhanced by a clear and well-arranged synoptical index, reference by the use of which is remarkably easy.

THE WOMEN OF ISRAEL. By GRACE AGUILAR. New-York: APPLETON & CO.

This is a new edition of an old book, which, having edified a former generation, is again offered to the reading public. Miss AGUILAR was one of the most graceful writers of her time, and her little *targums* on such texts as the fair and renowned women of the Old Testament were well calculated to make their mark in the world of literature. They had then the comparatively novel interest—apart from the biblical—of discussing the influence of women in society, and that interest has largely increased, since that time, as everybody is aware. For many reasons, the republication is an opportune one, and a second generation of readers will be as ready as the first to recognize the merit of the Israelitish authoress.

The Denville Camp-Meeting.

The camp ground at Denville bore a different appearance on Saturday from that of Friday. The immense crowds which were present at the Cobb memorial services left on Friday evening, but still left more people on the ground than there had previously been. The exercises have been steadily increasing in interest, and doubtless will continue to do so during the present week. On Friday evening Rev. LYMAN HURLBUT preached, on Saturday morning Rev. JACOB FORD, and in the afternoon Rev. FLETCHER LUMMIS. On Saturday evening the outsiders, to a great extent, left the grounds, owing to the fact that it had been determined to hold no preaching service during the Sabbath. The ground was therefore left almost exclusively to persons occupying tents. Denville has taken the initiative in this matter of excluding from the ground the vast crowds that generally flock to such places on the Sabbath. A large majority of the people who come that day come alone for pleasure, and the results are often most distasteful. The rowdyism and drunkenness often more than counteract all the good that is done. Yesterday, therefore, opened with private meetings in the smaller tents, and during the day prayer-meetings were held in the tents set apart for that purpose. Beyond that no public meetings were held, and outsiders were rigidly excluded from the ground. No trains were allowed to stop at the camp, or carriages to enter the woods.

CURRENT NOTES.

The School Commissioners of Louisville, Ky., have decided to employ no more teachers who are under twenty years of age.

The huge crib built at Cleveland, Ohio, for facilitating the flow of the water into the city, has been successfully launched.

Rondout, N. Y., has a population of 10,118. Of this number there are 129 blacks, three Indians and one Chinaman.

CHARLES REYNOLDS, a street-car driver of Indianapolis, Ind., committed suicide a few days back, in consequence of having been locked out of his lodging-house for a non-payment of rent.

Dr. RISING, of Westboro, Mass., was knocked under the wheels of his own vehicle, a few nights back, and injured so seriously that he died soon afterward.

There is a man in Lee, N. H., who has managed to live for eighty-three years without having once consulted a physician. He is still in good health.

A party of workmen engaged in digging a canal in Sherman, Me., found a live turtle, eighteen inches across the back, ten feet below the surface.

A peddler at Louisville, Ky., was recently victimized by one of the numerous bogus firms of New-York, who received an order for $40 75 worth of goods, and sent him shavings and paper.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writing from San Francisco, says he has good authority for stating that the 5th of September has been decided upon for the massacre of the Chinese in that city by the Irish.

There are two JOHN CONNOLLYS in Cincinnati. One happens to be a scoundrel, and the other an influential citizen. The latter person was recently sent to prison for thirty days, and fined $50.

Miss TENNIE C. CLAFLIN created a sensation "on change" at St. Louis last week. The operators ceased to traffic among themselves when she appeared, and did nothing but "take stock" of her while she remained.

JOHN WESLEY ROBERTS, a well-favored type of St. Louis, Mo., has succeeded in making himself notorious in that city by running off with the property of a young wife, after four months of wedded bliss, and leaving her destitute and lonely, to be cared for by sympathetic friends.

Mrs. VANDERHOEST, of South Carolina, mysteriously disappeared from the side of her friend, Mrs. Gen. WAYNE, while on their way to Saratoga Springs, a few days ago, and has not since been heard from, although detectives have made a thorough search at every point of the road where they could hope to find a clue to her whereabouts.

Three men, two passengers, and a driver, narrowly escaped with their lives, a few nights since, near Nashville, Tenn. While being driven along the road at a rapid pace, the horses suddenly took fright, and jumped with them into the Chattanooga Railroad tunnel, a distance of twenty-five feet. The carriage was smashed, but singular to say the men were not injured.

Judge FULLER has given an elaborate opinion on one of the legal questions concerning the Rochester and State Line Railroad, which was argued before him last week. He holds that the verification was insufficient to give him jurisdiction, and hence declines to take any further proof touching the petition. Steps are to be taken immediately to bring the case for review before the General Term.

A respectable widow of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently departed from her house with a considerable sum of money, to purchase provisions and other matters, leaving three young children to take care of themselves. While on her way she fell in with an old friend, who made her drunk and kept her lying in a state of stupefaction until the children almost died from starvation. When she came to all her money was gone and the false friend with it.

A citizen of St. Louis was recently found lying asleep on the steps of a door, with war maps in his hand, and subsequently charged with drunkenness. To the amazement of the officer, he claimed to have been made insensible by an effort to reconcile the differences in the several war maps published by the newspapers. As the policeman could not swear positively that the stupor which he had found him in was the result of liquor, the Magistrate dismissed the case.

The young girl, IDA WOODRUFF, who suddenly disappeared from her home at Louisville, Ky., and was supposed to have been murdered, much to the relief of her parents turned up a few days since, safe and sound. She said that she had escaped from maternal restraint in order to be independent, but on finding the novelty of being driven almost to death as a servant not at all so romantic as she had supposed, she threw a dish-cover at her mistress and ran away.

The residents of Pine Orchard, Conn., have been engaged during the past few days in discussing a case of scandal, incident on the elopement of a quarryman, named GEORGE REED, with the daughter of his employer, a girl of fifteen. GEORGE intended to have the marriage ceremony performed at New-Haven, but failing to induce any clergyman to undertake the job, he departed with his intended bride to New-York, since which time he has not been heard from.

Dr. B. H. ORDWAY, of Portland, Me., had a very unhappy experience a few nights since while performing an operation on the hand of a man named ANDREWS. He used ether so freely that he himself lost consciousness as well as the patient, and the bleeding from the wound of the latter was so severe as to almost cause his death before assistance was procured from outside. The result in this case may be productive of much good, if it has the effect of proving to surgeons that the very simplest operation undertaken ought not to be without the presence and aid of an assistant.

A very sad scene was witnessed a few days since at Woodbridge, Conn., during the progress through the principal thoroughfare of a hearse containing the remains of two young people, man and wife, named SMITH, who had died two days previously, within the same hour, of typhoid fever. The husband had watched by the bedside of his wife until his strength gave way, and he fell under the disease. Among all the women who looked upon the mournful procession as it passed along, there was not one who had not been moved to tears.

A man named TILGHMAN was recently shot and killed, near Sacramento, Cal., by a posse of Deputy Sheriffs, sent to take possession of his house and lands, and make him a prisoner, for defiance of the law. He had kept possession of the property for quite a considerable time, although ordered to leave by the Courts. When the Deputy Sheriffs put in an appearance in front of his door, he went forth to hold a parley with them, armed with a pistol and shot-gun. He declined to surrender, saying that he would die first; and the result was that one of the men shot him through the heart.

An excited citizen recently rushed up to the steward of a steam-boat trading between Toledo, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., and directed his attention to a man who sat in a remote part of the vessel, with his arm encircling the waist of a very pretty woman. "Do you see that there?" said he. "That there?" returned the steward, "well, I reckon I do, but that ain't nothing in these times." "Ain't nothing," repeated the citizen, excitedly, "well, but if that woman happened to be your wife, and that man a stranger, what would you do?" "What would I do? well, I'd blow the top of the head ——." "And that's just what I am going to do," said the citizen, rushing off to carry out his threat. The rapidity of the movement, and the noise, caused the object of the citizen's wrath to look around. The amazement of the latter can be better imagined than described when he found that he had been about to assassinate his own father.

A very novel case of constructive larceny was recently tried before an Alderman in Philadelphia. Sixteen merchants subscribed capital enough to build a schooner, and all, with the exception of one, paid in his share to the common fund, which was placed at the disposal of the builder of the vessel. When the time came for giving the firm possession, it was declined on the grounds that a sum of $500 was still due by one of the sixteen. In order to have the schooner registered at the Custom-house the Captain gave his personal check for the amount. It now appears that the sixteenth owner had handed the Captain $350 out of the $500 before the payment was made, and that in giving his personal check for the gross amount he was guilty of larceny.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The New Party Movement—Prohibitionists and Liquor Reformers—The Candidates and their Prospects.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday a new party was inaugurated in the old Bay State, which, I venture to predict, will poll in the election in November a very large vote. At the present time it would be foolish to assume the number. The men who composed the Convention were many of the most active and influential members of the Republican Party. The new party plants itself solidly upon the platform of prohibition. They are opposed to dram-shops, to lager-beer, to license, to any and everything that recognizes the right of one man to sell to another intoxicating drinks, which they believe, (and who can deny the fact?) are the most fruitful cause of social demoralization, crime, family feuds, poverty, lawlessness and sorrow. The new party has a strong moral and religious sentiment for its base. The daily record of our criminal Courts is its best and most eloquent argument. Taking the question upon which this new party bases political action, simply as one of practical morality and good citizenship, it is unassailable. Every right-thinking man must, and will say, that the object which it seeks to accomplish is one of the most desirable in the world.

The Convention yesterday was largely attended, and so far as the respectability of its members is concerned, and also as regards numbers, will bear a favorable comparison with any which has preceded it, of either of the political parties of the State. True, there were none of the present office-holders there—if they were, they did not "show sign." I mean office-holders who depend upon votes to retain their places. Judge CROSBY, of the Lowell Police Court, was there, but he holds on for life. He declined to have his name used as a Vice-President, because he was not in favor of a third party movement, although twenty-five or thirty years ago, when he was the agent of the Temperance Society of the State, he was rather inclined that way. The only wonder is, why he was there at all; unless he favored the formation of a new and distinct Temperance party he had no business there. For the call under which the Convention met stated as distinctly as words could express what its purposes were. Hon. JOHN C. PARKS, one of our oldest and most popular lawyers, put the question against him very well by asking for the reading of the call.

The ticket nominated is a very strong one. WENDELL PHILLIPS, the candidate for Governor, has a national renown. The nomination was not sought by him; indeed, we know that he had written a letter declining to have his name used, but upon urgent solicitation, he consented to withdraw it and accept the position. Should Mr. PHILLIPS "take the stump" in the Fall campaign, he will draw larger crowds to hear him than any other gentleman in the State. It will be something entirely new to the good people of Massachusetts to hear Mr. PHILLIPS plead the cause of a distinct political organization. I hope he will take the stump, and speak from this time to the day of election. He has nothing to fear, for, as a platform orator, he has no competitor in the State. It is very probable that the Labor Reform Party will adopt Mr. PHILLIPS as their candidate, for he accords with them in his views respecting capital and labor, and is strongly committed against the Chinese coolie system, which just at this time engrosses the attention of the mechanics and workingmen of Massachusetts. It is said that there are thirty thousand legal voters, members of the labor reform lodges, and as many, who are members of the temperance societies. I see no reason why every one of them should not vote for Mr. PHILLIPS, and I believe they will, and a great many others who belong to neither of these organizations. The harness of party hangs very loose just now upon the bodies of men. There is a secret feeling that it would be well to have a change of men in the public affairs of Massachusetts. Most of them have been there long enough, and have worn the ruts so deep that the ground touches the axle.

Associated on the ticket with Mr. PHILLIPS is ELIPHALET TRASK, of Springfield. He is the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. TRASK was Lieutenant-Governor when Gen. BANKS was Governor. He is largely engaged in manufacturing, is wealthy, and a kind-hearted, liberal gentleman. The duties of the office are merely nominal, except in the case of the death or resignation of the Governor. The candidate for Secretary of State is "Rev." GEORGE S. BALL, of Upton. He is called in the papers "Honorable." He is properly entitled to both, as he has been a member of our State Senate in years past, and was Chaplain of our Twenty-first Regiment during a great part of the war. He is a most estimable gentleman. The candidate for State Treasurer is Hon. JOHN I. BAKER, of Beverly. Mr. BAKER has been in the State Government a great many years as Representative from his native town of Beverly, as Senator from Essex County, and a member of the Executive Council of Gov. ANDREW. He is well known and respected throughout the State. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853. His integrity and business qualifications were never called in question. Mr. BAKER presided at the Convention yesterday. Should he be elected Treasurer there is not another person in the State who could perform the duties of the office with more intelligence, and with greater integrity. Mr. BAKER is of the old Whig school of politicians, and has been a prominent member of the Republican Party since its birth. Hon. WHITING GRISWOLD, of Greenfield, is the candidate for Attorney-General. Mr. GRISWOLD was in other days a Democrat, and as such served as representative in the lower House of the Legislature several years. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853. When the war broke out he took strong affirmative ground for sustaining the Government. During the war he joined the Republican Party, and has adhered to it ever since. He is a fair lawyer. Two years ago he was a Senator from the Franklin County District. He is a gentleman of kindly, social manners, and has been noted in the State as a parliamentary debater.

The candidate for Auditor is LYMAN W. DAGGETT, of Attleboro, a gentleman well qualified to fill the position, which requires a talent for details, a will to say "No," and undoubted integrity, all of which qualities I believe Mr. DAGGETT to possess.

Such, then, is the ticket nominated yesterday by this new party, and it is one which must command the respect, if it does not the votes, of a majority of the people of Massachusetts. And it is not among the improbabilities that it may be elected.

This is the beginning of the political campaign in Massachusetts for the year 1870. My judgment is that the Prohibitory Party has made a grand flank movement. The Republican Convention does not meet until October. The Democrats meet some time in September. The Republicans come last. The Democrats will probably put up a new candidate for Governor, as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is understood as favoring the introduction of Chinese labor. He is, nevertheless, the strongest candidate they have. Mr. SWEETSER "is laid on the table," because of his speech in the Legislature last Winter against the eight-hour movement. He was formerly a Whig, and is a very able lawyer. Some of the papers speak of CHAS. LEVI WOODBURY as the candidate. He would run well. He opposed, last Winter, in the House, the Hartford and Erie five million swindle, with marked effect. He also stands well with the working men. Mr. WOODBURY is a son of LEVI WOODBURY, of New-Hampshire, Secretary of the Treasury under VAN BUREN, Senator of the United States, and who died when Judge of the United States Supreme Court. He is an able lawyer and pleasant gentleman.

The Republicans will carry all the Congressional Districts in this State, with perhaps the exceptions of the two Boston districts, at present represented by Mr. HOOPER and Mr. TWITCHEL. These are very close. Mr. TWITCHEL will probably be opposed by WILLIAM GASTON, and Mr. HOOPER by HENRY W. PAINE, both of whom are gentlemen of old Whig antecedents, and are regarded as first-class men by everybody. Since the death of Mr. WEBSTER, no man stands ahead of Mr. PAINE at the Massachusetts bar. Should he be nominated, and should he accept, his chance of an election is less than doubtful. The same may be said of Mr. GASTON in Mr. TWITCHEL'S district.

As regards the Senatorship, which is to be decided this Winter, I shall not hazard an opinion. Things must shape themselves before we can tell how they look. At present an apathy prevails which is almost unaccountable. Gen. WILSON will undoubtedly be again the Republican nominee, and if that party has a majority in both branches he will be elected; if it hasn't, he wont be. He stands well with the Labor Reform men for his position on the coolie question, which is, in a degree, neutralized by the "shoe bosses" and other friends of "universal humanity," who favor the coolie business, and as John Chinaman is not black, would as leave buy him as hire him. Gen. WILSON has made a very faithful Senator, and he is popular with the masses, but whether he can be re-elected to the Senate by the next Legislature is a question which no one can solve until that body has a being, which will be in November next.

BLANTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

THE PEACH TRADE.

How Our National Fruit is Grown and Where it Comes From—Importance of the Traffic—Prospects of This Season.

In every country but America the peach is considered the rarest fruit that is grown. In Europe apples, pears, strawberries, grapes, pine-apples, cherries and plums are within the reach of the million, but the peach is essentially the "fruit of gold," raised with difficulty, and purchasable only by people of means. In England, or rather London, peaches last from January to September. Those of the former month are raised in hot-houses, and, although they sell at from $5 to $15 apiece, in gold, the expense of raising them is so great as to leave but little profit to the nursery-man. As the season advances the price gradually dwindles down in June to 5s. or 2s. 6d. apiece for ordinary fruit, first-class specimens selling at fancy prices. Indeed, the quotations here given cannot convey an adequate idea of what is sometimes paid for a dish of this luscious fruit, as on occasions of extra splendor among the upper *one* thousand, fifty guineas have often been paid for half a dozen peaches when that fruit has been scarce. In August and September, the lowest price in Covent Garden Market for very ordinary fruit is 4d. apiece, while table fruit commands 1s. 6d. to 2s., and the choicest 2s. 6d. to 5s. The fruit of this season is raised on espaliers or on walls, and with great difficulty. A good peach season is rarely thought of in Britain, and happy is the market gardener who can raise, after immense care and precaution, on a southerly-exposed wall, 500 or 1,000 specimens from forty or fifty trees. Most of the choice fruit is raised in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and Devonshire, the latter county producing in quantity what the others produce in quality. On the whole, peaches raised under such circumstances are superior to the American peach. Covent Garden peaches are from four to eight and ten times as large as Washington Market peaches, and although the hot-house ones are somewhat insipid in flavor owing to want of sun, yet the matured fruit is, if anything, superior to that of America. In France, hot-house specimens are seldom seen so early as in England, but the first-class green-grocers generally have some on show as early as February. These command prices varying from thirty to sixty francs apiece, and are inferior to those of England. In May, specimens arrive from Algeria, and from June to September the market is fairly supplied with an inferior fruit worth from five francs to eight or ten sous per peach. The growth of peaches in France is somewhat similar to that of England; here and there standard trees may be found, but espaliers predominate. The Algerian fruit is grown mainly on standard trees budded from choice varieties. Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey grow peaches, but horticulture in these countries is in a primitive condition, and the culture of this fruit is known only to gardeners employed by the rich. The northern Countries produce wall-grown peaches in Summer, but little fruit is forced. Austria grows some fine varieties. Peaches have been introduced within the last ten years in the Himalayas and in China by the Europeans inhabiting those countries, and some fine varieties are grown there. In Australia, peach culture is beginning to be seriously considered, and promises to become remunerative. In South America, below latitude 20°, peaches can be grown in any quantity, but the demand does not warrant any speculation. Mexican peaches are favorably spoken of by travelers, but are not grown as an article of commerce. On the African continent, besides Algeria, the Cape of Good Hope and Egypt produce them as luxuries.

AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION.

From this it may safely be stated that the peach is as much an American institution as terrapin, soft-shell crabs, green corn, buckwheat cakes, buskins, frolics, the Fourth of July, or buncombe. A right good institution it is too. Pine-apples are a sort of half-way house between Winter and the peach season, but the veriest Gavroche of Gotham gets sick of them before they have been "in" a month. 'Tis only when the peach season sets in that every man, woman and child of the community luxuriates in the most delicious fruit known to humanity at a small expense. Peaches, too, are as much a Winter luxury as a Summer one. Some reader, whose recollections of boarding-house peach-pies very justly haunt him, may impeach this statement, but those who know what home is will indorse the statement fully. Nothing like a good Knickerbocker cook's peach-pie or fritter. Nothing so elegant as a table ornament as fresh, blushing peaches in syrup. Nothing so delicious to mild topers as brandy-peaches, and to tipplers as peach-brandy.

In the new Hesperides peaches will grow almost from Kansas to Maine, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In many counties where peach growing has not become so important or easy as in the "Eastern shore," enough are grown to supply the wants of the community, and insure a provision for the Winter. In California peach growing will, five years hence, rival that of Delaware and Maryland. The fruit is larger there, better flavored, and the crop more than an average one—that is to say, less likely to suffer from sudden changes of temperature, and of necessity always to be depended on, than that of the East. The great desiderata are, however, 1—To find a market. 2—To have as early a crop as possible. 3—To be as near the market as practicable. 4—To raise on cheap soil. The "Eastern shore," or rather Delaware and Maryland, with part of Pennsylvania, seem to meet these. New-York's capacious maw, notwithstanding an immense supply, has never up to the present time been glutted with peaches, and, as a necessary consequence, their culture has been remunerative. The climate of these districts is such as to produce the fruit within ten days of the tropical regions of South Carolina, Florida, or Louisiana, which are so remote as to prohibit transportation of the article, while the distance between the "Eastern shore" and New-York is inconsiderable; and lastly, land, although increased in value within the last fifteen years, can be purchased there on terms allowing the industrious a fair margin of profit. When it is considered that, on a moderate computation, there are over $10,000,000 embarked in the whole of the Eastern peach trade, the profit on which exceeds $3,500,000 per annum to the growers, laborers and mechanics of the region, nearly $250,000 per annum to the New-York commission-houses, $1,400,000 to the railroad and freight companies, and perhaps another $3,000,000 to the venders in New-York, an idea of the importance of the trade may be had.

HOW THEY GROW.

Raising stocks or scions is the first operation in peach growing. The stones, or pits, of the peaches used by the "canners" are collected by the nursery-men, who store them away for the Winter in trenches covered with earth. In the Spring these trenches are opened and the seeds taken out and dibbled, or drilled, into deep fertile soil very carefully prepared. These dibbles, or holes, are about an inch apart. Three weeks after the stones begin to sprout, and in three or four months the trees are about two feet high. Now the process of budding or grafting takes place. A bud or twig, from some choice variety of peach, such as the "Morris white," "rare ripe," "cling stone," or "old mixen," is cut off *secundum artem*, and an incision being made in the bark of the young tree, the bud or graft is fixed over it by bands of bast twine, tape or rushes, and the point of juncture closed over with clay. Two-thirds of such buds may "take." This is a good average. The Spring following, every branch and bud of the parent tree is pruned off, leaving the parasite graft or bud free to sprout. The second Spring these trees, which have taken, *i. e.*, on which the buds or grafts have grown, are transplanted in rows, in rich soil, twenty feet apart, or 110 trees to the acre. Four long years of weeding, harrowing and care succeed, when the trees are allowed to bloom and produce a little fruit. From this time till the trees are twelve years old the planter repays himself for his trouble and expense, but after bearing six years the trees become comparatively worthless, and a new orchard has to be planted. Thus twelve years' labor and patience must be repaid in six years, or rather in four, for the grower is lucky who can secure more than four crops in six years, as at least one crop out of three is destroyed by adverse weather or insects. Some nursery-men try the experiment of letting the scions grow and bear, but this is very precarious. Sometimes a valuable novelty may by this means be produced, but in the majority of cases worthless varieties repay years of trouble and expense.

It is an important moment when the fruit is about to ripen. The slightest error in judgment will lose a grower from ten to fifty per cent. of his profit. Peaches are like fermenting wine; a juice that would be the talk of the country for the next quarter of a century would become ordinary wine, if not attended to at the right moment, while peaches which would command from $2 50 to $3 a basket, if plucked at the right time, would go down to the hucksters if harvested too soon or too late. There must be enough ripeness in them for them to be palatable when put on the market, and enough unripeness in them for them to ripen en route, so as to avoid the danger of bruising or spoiling. This knack of selecting the happy moment for gathering is not to be based on any given rule. Some years peaches will hardly stand any transportation at all, while in others almost ripe fruit may be plucked with impunity. Much depends on the dampness or dryness of the atmosphere.

Of course this year we shall hear of the extraordinary cheapness of this fruit, and the stereotype assertion kept in type from last year will appear in certain journals, that "Delaware peaches are selling at fifty cents a basket." It would be well to analyze this statement in advance. The cost to the grower for picking and putting on boats or cars for shipment in the most available districts amounts to, even if it does not exceed, eight cents a basket. Freight from the nearest point in Delaware is altogether twenty-nine cents. This would make thirty-seven cents a basket, delivered in New-York. Were these peaches sold at fifty cents a basket they would, in consequence, yield the grower eight cents profit. It must also be remembered that ten per cent. commission is paid to the merchant in New-York. Now, the average yield in Delaware is 100 baskets per acre, and the profit per acre, according to this calculation, would be $8, less ten per cent. But the land and trees in Delaware are valued at $200 an acre, and the interest on this sum would be $12, or a loss to the grower of $4 80 per acre, so that Delaware peaches, unless rotten, cannot be expected at fifty cents a basket. A dollar a basket would pay the grower, but at seventy-five cents many would lose, certainly the Maryland growers.

TAKING THEM TO MARKET.

How do the peaches get to New-York? is the next question. Small growers in Jersey and adjacent counties can ship their produce in small quantities and without difficulty. The Delaware growers have not the same facilities. It was not till 1864 that they could even ship them without a change of cars to New-York. In that year Mr. S. TOWNSEND, of Appoquinimink, Newcastle, Del., disgusted with losses occasioned by reshipment at Philadelphia, inaugurated a system of "through" cars. The first car crossed the Delaware on a barge at Philadelphia, was placed on the track of the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Camden, and by that Company forwarded to New-York. The year following over 775 car loads were shipped through from Delaware, and were run on a regular peach-train, first by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, over the Delaware Railroad, the Newcastle and Frenchtown, the Newcastle and Wilmington, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads; then by the Reading and Philadelphia Railroad, over a part of the Pennsylvania Central and part of the Reading and Philadelphia. Then the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company ran it over the Philadelphia and Trenton, and the Trenton and New-Brunswick, and delivered it to the New-Jersey Transportation Company, who ran it to Jersey City. Now, the entire management of the peach-trains has devolved on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and the Camden and Amboy Railroads.

Peaches are shipped by the car-load of 500 baskets. Large growers can of course do so without inconvenience, but the smaller ones club together to fill a car. Sometimes certain commission-houses in New-York hire cars and appoint agents to fill them, charging an extra commission, and insure the custom of the shippers. Cars are chartered two months before the season, and a deposit of $5 per car per day is required. No cars are taken for less than ten days. Thus, should a grower require ten cars, he would have to deposit $500, which are refunded if the cars are used at the time specified, or forfeited should the producer fail to use them.

There are various facilities for sending peaches by water to New-York. The *Granite State*, of the Delaware and New-York Steamship Company, plying between Lewes, Del., and New-York, and the *Washington*, to the same point, reduce the transportation over 100 miles, while other craft ply from Appoquinimink Creek and other landings along the Delaware. In favorable weather fruit arrives in much better condition by water than by rail, but Boreas is fickle, and can never be depended on. One great advantage of this means of transportation is its rates, which must induce many shippers this year to overlook the risks of water transit and reshipping.

An idea of the trade and its ramifications may be gathered from the following official report of last year's shipments to New-York and Philadelphia from all sources:

BY THE PENNSYLVANIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

Number of Baskets.

Stations.	Jersey City.	Philadelphia.	Total.
Baltimore	76,692	....	76,692
Mount Pleasant	115,248	454	115,702
Armstrong's	137,309	....	137,309
Middletown	261,571	7,999	269,570
Glass'	34,173	....	34,173
Townsend	80,994	1,343	82,337
Van Dyke's	14,140	166	14,306
Morris	12,449	....	12,449
Massey's	46,451	601	47,052
Millington	92,543	104	92,647
Blackbird	31,392	3,421	34,813
Sassafras	58,637	4,203	62,840
Clayton	294,672	7,789	302,461
Smyrna	....	43	43
Brenford	45,030	2,451	47,481
Moorton	96,033	9,436	105,469
Dover	187,381	8,190	195,571
Camden	146,534	10,450	156,984
Willow Grove	17,830	2,255	20,085
Canterbury	19,069	4,214	23,283
Plymouth	12	....	12
Felton	12,293	4,266	16,559
Harrington	26,098	2,278	28,376
Milford	76,028	2,059	78,087
Lincoln	415	87	502
Ellendale	144	388	532
Georgetown	9,114	1,288	10,404
Farmington	44	16,275	16,319
Greenwood	26,418	2,127	28,545
Bridgeville	53,010	332	53,342
Seaford	30,581	213	30,794
Laurel	15,117	46	15,163
Delmar	30	72	102
Salisbury	148	37	185
Forktown	....	6	6
Eden	....	6	6
Princess Anne	1,898	72	1,970
Westover	28	369	397
Kingston	1,592	229	1,821
Marion	356	787	1,143
Total	2,021,474	94,056	2,115,530

Delivered by water from all sources to New-York and Philadelphia	1,500,000
Delivered by other lines from all sources to New-York and Philadelphia	600,000
Estimated consumption in Delaware, &c.	150,000
Used by canners, &c., in producing counties	1,000,000
Total baskets	5,365,530
Or say, to be within the mark, baskets for a good season	5,250,000
Reckoning at $1 15 per basket on an average	$6,037,500
Reckoning at five baskets per tree, gives number of trees in full bearing	1,050,000
Calculating 200 peaches per basket, gives number of peaches	1,050,000,000
Given 110 trees per acre, number of acres employed—(This is considerably under the mark, as plantings, growing orchards and unproductive tracts are not reckoned)	9,544
Value of land $200 per acre; value of peach-growing land	$1,908,800

The estimates made by the Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company with a view to ascertaining the number of cars necessary to transport the crop places the number of trees on their railroads at 1,300,000, of which 900,000 are in full bearing. As this is only half the real quantity grown on the water communication, one can scarcely imagine the quantity of peaches that the "shore" is capable of shipping if in any one year all the trees planted should produce fully. A full-grown peach-tree when healthy may yield ten baskets of fruit, but if every tree should yield but half that quantity the trees planted in Delaware and on the Eastern shore would yield 13,000,000 baskets. If these were shipped in regular quantities season it would require 650 cars per day to put them on the market. Growers generally, however, calculate on ten per cent. of the trees' capacities, but the average percentage is far above it.

BUYING TO SELL.

Having got the peaches to New-York, let us follow them till they get into the hands or rather mouths of the public. A trip to Jersey City about 1 A. M. will find a shabby-looking unwashed crowd awaiting the cars. As soon as they arrive no time is lost in selling, and 100,000 baskets are gobbled up very quickly in quantities varying from fifty to 500 baskets at a time by middle-men. Now comes the turn of the first-class retailers, who often spend $3 to $5 a basket for choice lots; then the grocers, a hard lot to suit but good buyers, make a large hole in a consignment; after them come the apple women, pretty hard at driving a bargain, but profitable customers in the main. The shippers and preservers come in later, and generally get fruit cheap. The last customer is the worst—the huckster. Be peaches ever so good or ever so rotten he bides his time, and never misses a chance of pouncing on some unfortunate dealer mad with anger at being "stuck," and anxious to get back some of his money. Rarely, however, does this class of retailers get anything but the very worst article, or pay more than seventy-five cents a basket for it.

THE PRESENT SEASON AND ITS PROSPECTS.

Advices from the "Eastern shore" are somewhat conflicting this season. At any rate, with the crop one-fourth in, it is safe to say that hardly half an average crop will be gathered. In the eastern State of Maryland and the two northern counties of Delaware, a full half crop may be expected, but south of these it will range from one-third of an average crop to a failure. The main cause of this is an untoward, "eastern blight." Some growers complained of frost, but old heads in the business say that such was not the cause of failure. Four hundred thousand baskets have arrived in New-York up to date from Delaware by land, and about 80,000 crates by water. From other sources not over 60,000 baskets have come to market. The average price now, on account of the poor quality of the first gatherings, is ninety-five cents per bushel; next week, with matured peaches, the average is expected to exceed $1 25, on account of a short crop.

The following estimate for 1870 is within the mark:

From Delaware, by rail, baskets and crates	1,750,000
From Delaware, by water, baskets and crates	350,000
From other sources, by rail and water, baskets and crates	300,000
Consumption in growing districts, baskets and crates	60,000
Consumption by canners, baskets and crates	550,000
Total crop	3,010,000

Average price, $1 2

CITY CHARITIES.

A Reporter's Morning Walk—The Old Women's Home—Dr. Anna Densmore's Enterprise for the Working Girls—The Midnight Mission Home.

The quiet and unostentatious charities that flourish in this great City are like the flowers that one finds blooming here and there by the highway side, sending up their aroma Godward, whence the inspiration came.

On the north-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, as every one knows, stands the Church of the Holy Communion, its gothic arches and lancet-shaped windows in *entourage* of trees and green-sward, and in the church, and here and there, on yesterday morning, stood groups of aged women, gossiping cheerfully together as service adjourned, some of them with the blossoming hair of four-score Winters. They were the inmates of the Home for the Aged, (females,) organized a year ago, and supported by the congregation of the church just named. It striking contrast to the vivid vegetation around, freshened by recent rains, to the busy life in the street beyond, were these lingering relics of generations for the most part gone. These wrinkled crones, with the sharp features and shrunken muscles which withering age, and in some cases disease, had set upon them.

They all appeared blithe and contented, though, as we have said—it could well be seen why, of one following them as we did to the Home, and gaining admittance to the inner life of the place, as one may, through the courteous Sisters in charge. A pretty young woman in garb of black and plain Swiss muslin cap met us at the door, and disposed of us to another of the Sisterhood, who took us through the various apartments and answered our questions. There are fourteen permanent inmates of the asylum, and we saw the neat beds of the women, each with a little chest of drawers standing at the foot, and a pin-cushion, with a wash-cover on the top of each. The most of them were disposed in one large apartment, subdivided agreeably to will by white curtains that could be drawn this way or that, so as to make a suite of perfectly private rooms, or one, as desired by the occupant.

In the large open space removed from the beds they took their meals together, on cleanly-scoured tables, and now that their bonnets were disposed of on the return from church, we saw them gathering together for talk, many of them with chins and noses (their own) meeting as they met those of their chums, in discussion, probably, of the morning exercises, or some point—for women will be women after all—that had arrested their attention in one or another, or more, of the congregation,

"They are not compelled to attend daily service," said one of the Sisters, "but they like the variety it makes, even admitting that piety doesn't take them, and rarely miss a day."

As few rules as possible, so we were told, were instituted, that it might seem the more like home. "We have only two," was told us; "visitors must leave at 8 o'clock in the evening, and if ever the women are going to be absent all night they must tell us." It is all very simple, and we rejoiced at this feature in the institution, moving by tap of bell and to number, instead of to name, always having the effect of submerging individuality and making one strange almost to one's self. Of course, then, all home-life is done away in such regulation. The dispensary for the poor of the congregation stands open all day, and Drs. WHITE and DAVIS —the one gratuitously, the other on small compensation—attend at stated hours each day.

Another enterprise—in its incipiency, true, as yet, but reflecting unbounded credit on its founder—is the dispensary which will be placed in operation as soon as a suitable building for the purpose can be obtained, designed by Dr. ANNA DENSMORE, to furnish medicines at reasonable rates to working girls and such other females as can only afford, on small salaries or wages, to pay a tithe of what is demanded for drugs at the stores patronized by fashionable invalids. If we are not misinformed, it is a part of this lady's chrity to give medical advice gratuitously, when desired of her, in addition to furnishing prescriptions on the plan set forth. This item gathered from one apparently in authority to speak, the reporter walked forward to the direction of Washington Parade Ground.

Overlooking the square from Fourth-street stands the Midnight Mission House—the noblest charity of them all, if it were not invidious to make comparison of works all abounding in good. It is an institution of prevention as well as [c]ure—which is, if possible, the greater recommendation, for there were some there—not of the poor fallen ones, professedly, and we had no right to doubt, who were strangers—foreigners in some cases, who had no "situations," no homes, and sought this shelter where they might be kindly cared for and employment given them. Well might CHARLES DICKENS say he believed the loving Maker of us all judged leniently such as fell by innate tenderness of nature, and by passion he had implanted. One of the lady officers in charge felt this or something like it, when with the sympathy that was "true womanly" and Christ-like, she did not refuse the kiss of affectionate greeting proffered her by one, and another and another of these young women on her return from a little jaunt on which she had been some days absent.

There are about a dozen inmates of the Home, and there they sat, in their pleasant rooms, some of them sewing serenely, as happy, apparently, and as loved of God and all good people as millionaires' daughters. Others were busying themselves with household and culinary affairs, and we wondered if the same busy thrift and domestic enterprise had not been "to the manner born," as it were, shedding in the by-gone years the sweet light of home, around some father's or mother's fireside far away.

Some of these so reclaimed return, as might be expected, to their old erring modes of life, but if one can be saved out of the number who come, shall we not give her greeting, and rejoice that she is saved.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Burglaries and Affrays—A Man Severely Wounded—Deaths from Accidents and Intemperance.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, Officer O'BRIEN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, heard cries of alarm, while on post, and hastening in their direction, found a German supporting himself by a lamp-post at Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, and bleeding profusely from two wounds in the body, and a gunshot wound in the head. The man was immediately taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then taken to Bellevue Hospital. He resolutely refused to give his name, or any particulars of the affray in which he had been engaged, merely saying that the persons who assaulted him jumped over the wall of Central Park and escaped.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning JAS. YEAN, of No. 341 First-avenue, was assaulted in Thirty-second-street, near First-avenue, by a person unknown to him, and received a severe stab wound in the right side. The assailant fled immediately, thus escaping both arrest and recognition, and the wounded man being taken to Bellevue Hospital by his friends, the Police did not hear of the affair until some hours after its occurrence.

CATHARINE GERITY, an insane woman ninety years of age, living at No. 55 Baxter-street, at 1 o'clock yesterday jumped from a second-story window to the back yard, and received injuries of which she died at 7 o'clock. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ANN O'BRIEN was arrested, Saturday evening, for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and confined in a cell of the Madison-street Police Station. Soon after she attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself to the door of the cell, having made a rope by tearing her dress into strips. She was cut down before any serious injury had resulted by Doorman WILLIAMS, and although closely watched during the remainder of the night, she twice attempted to renew her effort, but was in each case prevented. Yesterday she was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

MARY MALCOLM, of No. 138 Leonard-street, attempted to commit suicide, Saturday evening, by taking laudanum, but was relieved of the drug before it had any serious effect. She was incited to the attempt at self-destruction in consequence of a quarrel with her husband.

WILLIAM MURPHY, Saturday evening, was kicked by a horse at the Third-avenue Railroad depot, where he was employed as a stable-man, and received two severe scalp wounds.

HENRY MCNAMARA, who is stated to have had no home, was found dead and badly lacerated about the chest and hands in Fourth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer FOY, of the Nineteenth Precinct. So far as the case has yet been investigated, it appears that the deceased, who was intoxicated, laid down upon the railroad track in Fourth-avenue and fell asleep, in which condition he was run over by a Harlem or New-Haven train. The body was taken to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

Detective REILLEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday arraigned one WILLIAM RILEY before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon a charge of entering the apartment of HENRY STILLMAN, No. 132 Macdougal-street, and stealing property worth $50. The prisoner, having been identified as a person who was seen to leave the house through a window, was committed to answer a charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

THOMAS MAYNES was detected by Officer RAE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning, in the house No. 144 Greene-street, and finally captured as he was breaking into a room on the top floor. The occupant of the room would not make a complaint of burglary, and MAYNES escaped with a commitment for ten days for disorderly conduct, awarded him by Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

JAMES FLYNN, a native of Ireland, fifty-five years of age, and a laborer by occupation, was found dead, yesterday morning, in the yard of his shanty in Sixty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, by ELLEN SMITH, one of his neighbors. Death is supposed to have been caused by intemperance. Coroner KEENAN has been notified, and the case will be fully investigated.

The cases at the Tombs, yesterday, where Justice KOCH presided, were few in number and of an unusually trivial character. Among the most serious was that of JOHN CROKER, of No. 4 Centre-street, who was committed for an assault upon his wife HONORA.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Return of the Theatres, Banks, Railroads, Ferry Companies, &c., of Brooklyn.

The following returns have been made to the collectors of the Second and Third Districts of Brooklyn for the four weeks ending Saturday:

AMUSEMENTS.	
Park Theatre, gross receipts	$1,327 00
Hooley's Opera House, gross receipts	425 00
Kelly & Leon's, (Park Theatre,) gross receipts	1,107 55
Brooklyn Skating Rink, gross receipts	3,743 25
Union Base-ball Ground, gross receipts	7,752 95
Olympic Theatre, (two months,) gross receipts	1,243 00
Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, gross receipts	3,379 00
Capitoline Base-ball Ground, gross receipts	4,464 94
BANKS.	
Brooklyn Bank, deposits	$991,609 72
Circulation	10,577 00
Long Island Bank, capital	98,000 00
Deposits	788,312 00
Brooklyn Trust Co., deposits	1,805,468 00
Mechanics' Bank, capital	430,650 00
Deposits	1,409,141 00
Dividends	31,578 95
Undiv. profits	23,863 00
Nassau National Bank, dividend	15,789 45
National City Bank, dividend	15,789 47
Undiv. profits	31,578 94
Fulton Bank, capital	100,000 00
Deposits	201,522 00
Commercial Bank, capital	100,000 00
Deposits	154,000 00
Dividends	3,300 00
Kings' County Savings Bank, avg. deposits	10,298,400 00
Manufacturers' National Bank, und. prof.	4,568 00
Mechanics' Traders', capital	100,000 00
Deposits	201,000 00
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
Brooklyn Insurance Company—Premiums	$4,219 00
Dividends	16,105 26
Firemen's Trust Insurance Company—premiums	4,209 00
Dividends	7,895 00
Undivided profits	2,179 00
Long Island Insurance Company—premiums	5,927 60
Dividends	14,736 00
Undivided profits	1,237 39
Mechanics' Insurance Company—premiums	5,956 00
Dividends	7,894 74
Montauk Insurance Company—premiums	4,753 00
Dividends	2,473 00
Undivided profits	6,951 00
Nassau Insurance Company—premiums	4,436 00
Dividends	15,789 47
Undivided profits	2,883 00
Phenix—premium	50,308 00
Dividend	62,157 89
Lafayette—dividend	7,875 00
Premium	9,190 00
Kings County Fire Insurance Company—gross receipts	5,111 00
Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, gross receipts	15,253 00
RAILROADS.	
Brooklyn City Railroad Company, gross receipts	$117,561 00
Wm. Richardson—Atlantic and Flatbush Railroad, gross receipts	26,101 30
GAS COMPANIES.	
Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, feet manufactured	9,931,000 00
FERRY COMPANIES.	
Union Ferry Company, gross receipts	$82,116 00
RAILROADS.	
South Brooklyn and Park Railroad Company (two months, June to July,) gross receipts	$2,885 23
Brooklyn City and Hunter's Point and Prospect Park, gross receipts	16,899 02
Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin, gross receipts	420 00
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, gross receipts	22,531 30
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, interest on bonds	6,545 00
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, gross receipts	8,524 22
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Steamboat Company, gross receipts	8,524 22
STEAMBOATS.	
Coney Island and Shell Road and Bridge Company, six months, tolls	4,443 59
Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company, gross receipts	15,364 67
Bushwick Railroad Company, gross receipts	8,442 50
FERRIES.	
Greenpoint Ferry Company, gross receipts	14,150 50
Houston-street Ferry Company, gross receipts	10,983 00
Broadway Railroad Company, gross receipts	14,877 00
Broadway Railroad Company, dividend	6,316 00
Broadway Railroad Company, undivided profits	515 00
Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company, gross receipts	9,272 00
Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company, undivided profits	5,452 00
South Side Railroad Company, gross receipts	34,983 00
GAS COMPANIES.	
Williamsburgh Gas-light Company, feet manufactured	6,245,829
Flatbush Gas Company, feet manufactured	283,896
Dividend	$789 47
Union Gas-light Company, East New-York, feet manufactured	129,2

Receipts of the Theatres, Railroads, Stage Companies, &c., in this City—A Profitable Month.

Subjoined is a list of revenue returns obtained, Saturday, at the offices of the different assessors in this City. They show the amount of money secured by the various railroad and stage companies, theatres, &c., for the month of July:

GAS COMPANIES.	Cubic Feet.
Metropolitan Gas-light Company	15,565,432
New-York Oxygen Gas-light Company	21,068
Harlem Gas-light Company	5,369,972
New-York Gas-light Company	29,451,460
Manhattan Gas-light Company	54,333,427
Total	104,741,359
RAILROADS.	Gross Receipts.
Central Park, North and East River Railroad	$66,486
Second-avenue Railroad	52,576
Third-avenue Railroad	119,515
Sixth-avenue Railroad	53,390
Seventh-avenue Railroad	56,596
Eighth-avenue Railroad	70,147
Ninth-avenue Railroad	10,997
Grand and Forty-second-street Railroad	30,132
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad	26,402
Avenue C Railroad	12,417
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Belt Railroad	63,108
Erie Railroad	323,488
Hudson River Railroad	218,572
New-York and Harlem Railroad	93,283
New-York and New-Haven Railroad	142,910
Total	$1,339,999
FERRY COMPANIES.	
New-York and Brooklyn Ferry (Grand-street)	$61,719
Pavonia Ferry	17,115
Harlem Navigation Company	12,673
Total	$91,507
AMUSEMENTS.	
Central Park Garden	$6,748
Wood's Museum	11,365
Booth's (close of the season)	1,429
Grand Opera	21,999
Wallack's	21,340
Lent's New-York Circus	35,473
Theatre Comique	8,799
Tony Pastor's	2,801
Bowery	4,229
Buckley's Serenaders	3,160
Total	$117,313
STAGE COMPANIES.	
Manhattan Stage Company	$600
Fifth-avenue Stage Company	17,189
Madison-avenue Stage Company	16,683
Broadway and Eighth-street Stage Company	7,818
Broadway and Second-street Stage Company	4,548
Broadway and Twenty-third-street Stage Co.	20,535
Lexington-av. and Thirty-second-st. Stage Co.	13,277
Total	$80,650
LOTTERY.	
Andrew Sheehan	$6,703

The Camp-Meeting at Jamesport.

Today the annual camp-meeting of the Long Island Conference M. E. Church commences at Jamesport. Jamesport is a beautiful village situated about five miles from Riverhead, on the Long Island Railroad, and about half a mile from Peconic Bay. The grove has been purchased by a society for the purpose of holding camp-meetings. The Committee who have had in charge the laying out of the grounds are Rev. E. P. HADLEY, GEO. HILL, of Riverhead, O. B. CORRY, S. M. HALLOCK, of Cutchogue, and ADDISON BROWN, Esq., of Greenport. Most of the streets and avenues have been laid out, yet much remains to be done before the work is completed. It is understood that immediately after the closing of camp-meeting the Committee will proceed to the completion of the grounds according to the original design. Twenty-four family tents are already up and others will be put up as fast as called for. A building 24 by 26 feet, two stories high, has been completed for the purposes of the camp. The grounds are situated only a few rods from the station, and less than half a mile from the dock on Peconic Bay. The camp-meeting will continue about ten days. Excursion tickets at reduced price can be had from the Long Island Railway Company for those wishing to attend the meetings. The principal attendance will consist of those residing on the eastern end of the island, although large delegations will leave Brooklyn and New-York.

German Patriotic Subscriptions.

Dr. FRIEDRICH KAPP, formerly a Commissioner of Emigration of this City, but a resident of Germany, his native country, for several months past, in a letter to the Chicago *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, dated Berlin, July 30, writes as follows with regard to the patriotic subscriptions of the Germans in this country for the aid and support of the German victims of the European war:

"I am, in the present war, in favor of pecuniary participation on the part of the Germans in America. My reasons are as follows: First, contributions of money are, for our American compatriots, the only efficient mode of participating in this great national and industrial calamity. Second, because there are many cases which cannot be reached by the organized help of the State Government. Third, because the war was precipitated upon us with the suddenness of a flash of lightning from a clear sky, making it difficult and almost impossible to get cash money for good securities and bonds. The bourses of Europe, after the late *plebiscit* and the declarations given by the French Ministers in June, saw everything in the most rosy light; new enterprises sprang up like mushrooms from the ground; the whole world was 'bull,' and capital was engaged in every direction. We were stricken by the sudden crash, however, while entirely unprepared, and the consequence was a general panic. I know millionaires to whom it was not possible to borrow a couple of thousands of thalers. The war works, of course, with double weight on the middle classes, and in consequence of the mobilization of the army the whole social machine is working with less than half its power. Nowhere is credit or money to be had, and at present there is no prospect for getting any.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

The North German Consul-General at this port has thus far received $58,341,87 in contributions from the patriotic Germans of this country. Among them were the following contributions: German Patriotic Aid Society of this City, $50,000; German Patriotic Aid Society of Hoboken, $2,700; Cincinnati Germans, $2,500; German Patriotic Aid Society of Washington, D. C., $800; Fourth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society, $500; German Patriotic Aid Society of Bridgeport, Conn., $300; German Patriotic Aid Society of New-Haven, Conn., $274; workmen of SINGER's sewing machine manufactory, $250; Twenty-three burnt-out workmen of the Britannia manufactory at Meriden, Conn., $240; "Unity" Bowling Club, $129 87; WM. PAULSER, $100; H. J. LUTZ, $100; Dr. H. KNAPP, $100. The Consul-General sent two remittances of 50,000 Prussian thalers, ($35,000 in gold,) on the 16th inst., and of 10,000 Prussian thalers, ($7,000 in gold,) on the 19th inst. to the Central Commission at Berlin, No. 12 Unterden Linden, for the aid of wounded German soldiers and the support of German families bereaved by the war.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅞	300	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	93⅛
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110	600	do......bet. c.	93⅛
5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110	200	do.	93⅛
120,000	do.	110⅛	1000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctf	90
30,000	Tenn St. 6s, n.	60⅛	30,000	do......bet. c.	89⅞
10,000	N. C. old bds.	52½	20	Erie R.	23
5,000	do.	52¾	700	Reading R.	95⅛
30,000	do.	53	100	Lake S. & Mich.	91⅛
5,000	Louisiana 6s	73	300	do.	91
14,000	Mo. State 6s	90⅛	100	do......s10	91
4,000	Ala. State 8s	99	10	do.	91⅛
5,000	do.	98	200	do......bet. c.	91⅛
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	98	100	do.	91
1,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. Gold bds.	87½	100	Clev. & Pitts.	105
			100	do.	104⅞
1,000	U. P. R. R. 1st.	82⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅛
3,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75⅞	300	Chi. & Rock I.	113⅛
2,000	Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10 con.		200	Mil. & St. Paul	60
			200	do......b40	60⅛
2,000	N. Mo. 1st M. bds	85	200	do......b30	60⅛
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d.	90	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76⅞
20	Ocean Bank	85	100	Pitts. & F. W. C. Guar.	94⅛
10	Am. Ex. Bank	114	30	do.	94⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.	33⅛	100	H. & St. Joseph	108
25	Morris & Essex	88⅛	9	New-Jersey	114⅛
12	do.	88⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

2,000	Ala. State 8s	98⅛	100	U. S. Express	43⅛
1,000	do.	98	50,000	N.C.& H.C., b.c.	89⅛
10,000	H. & St. Joseph 8s. Con. Bds.	110	200	Erie Railway	22⅛
			100	Harlem Pref.	132
200	Canton Co.	61	500	L.S. & M.S.R.R.	91⅛
500	Pac. Mail Steamship Co.	38⅛	500	Ch.&N.W.R.R.	81⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	13⅛	100	Ch. & R.I.R.R.	113
100	do.	13⅛	300	Mil.&St Pl.R.R.	59⅞
200	Wells-F. Scrip.	2⅛	100	Ohio&Miss.R.R.	33⅛
400	N.Y.C.&H.R.R. s3	93⅛	20	Ch. & AltonR.R.	113⅛
1,300	do.......b. c.	93⅛	5	P.,F.W.& C.G.	95
			100	Col.,C.&I.Cen.R.	17⅛

MONDAY, Aug. 22—A. M.

The following summary of the Revenues and Expenses of the recent Fiscal Year 1870, is from the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, just issued in compliance with the Act of 1844, and it corrects the errors in Expenditure in the informal Quarterly reports, to which we referred in our last weekly review, and places the aggregate at $292,124,052 as announced soon after the close of the year:

RECEIPTS—JULY 1, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1870.	
From Customs	$194,538,374 44
Internal revenue	184,899,756 49
Sales of public lands	3,350,481 76
Miscellaneous sources	28,466,864 94
Official total	$411,255,477 63
EXPENDITURES—JULY 1, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1870.	
Civil and miscellaneous	$53,237,668 56
War Department	57,655,675 40
Navy Department	21,780,229 87
Indians and pensions	31,748,140 32
Interest on public debt	127,702,338 03
Official total	$292,124,052 18
Surplus revenues	$119,131,425 45

The fearful battle news of the week past created intense interest in mercantile and banking circles, and the confused and up to Saturday morning contradictory accounts from Berlin and Paris held the Gold Room in much suspense. The tendency, however, was to weakness, this feeling being inspired by the prevailing belief that the Prussian Army would be so decidedly victorious as to end the war in a few weeks. The general Trade of the City was active in the Dry Goods line and steady in General Merchandise. The amount of Foreign Goods upon which Customs were paid is about seven and a half million of dollars, including Goods withdrawn from Bond. The Export movement of Domestic Produce was moderate, falling nearly a third below the corresponding week of last year.

The Exports of Gold from this market fell from $2,902,000 the week before to $2,284,000 last week. The amount drawn from the Treasury in American Gold Coin, according to the weekly statement to Saturday from Washington, was $623,080, the present balance being $102,395,920, against $103,019,000 on Saturday week. The whole sum drawn since the declaration of War on the 15th July, is $10,688,000, while the shipments from this port for the same four weeks have been $18,509,000 in American Gold Coin, and $3,555,000 in other Gold and Silver not usually counted at Bank or in the Treasury. The following are the Treasury figures:

	July 16.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 20.
Total on hand	$113,084,000	$102,930,000	$102,395,920
For depositors	40,090,000	38,780,000	33,812,500
Gov'nt Gold.	$72,994,000	$64,150,000	$68,582,420

The Currency balances in the Treasury on Saturday, at all the offices, were $37,897,596. The amount of Currency balances in the New-York Office were the same as on Saturday week within $249,000—so, that the loss of Greenbacks as shown on the Bank return would seem to have gone to the country. The Internal Revenue receipts into the Treasury amounted, since July 1, the beginning of the new Fiscal Year, to Saturday last to $34,285,989. As only about one-half the first Quarter of the Fiscal Year has elapsed, these receipts indicate a very handsome increase over the First Quarter of last year, $49,926,852; and that Quarter showed a gain of $11,125,000 over the corresponding Quarter of 1868. The Customs Revenues deposited thus far at New-York since July 1, are $20,886,568, and at all the ports nearly Thirty millions—the proportion deposited in the New-York Office, to the whole, being 70 ₱ cent. After the close of the present Quarter the taxes on gross receipts, on legacies and successions, and on sales other than of Tobacco, Liquors, and Wines, and also sundry small taxes in what is known as Schedule A, will cease altogether. These amount to $19,463,000 ₱ annum, and will affect the revenues of the succeeding Quarters accordingly. The modification of the Income tax to the extent of $23,700,000 ₱ annum, will tell upon the Third and Fourth Quarters after Jan. 1, 1871, and the modification of Special Taxes to the extent of $10,674,000, will tell upon the Fourth Quarter, after May 1, 1871. The Customs Duties on Sugars are to be reduced about one-third, and upon Coffee and Teas about two-fifths from existing rates, after Dec. 31, applicable to these articles in Bond at that date, so that the effect upon the general Customs will begin to be felt before the close of the Second Quarter. But taking into the account the steady increase of our Foreign Trade, say 7½ ₱ cent. per annum, the whole effect of the Tariff modifications for the present Fiscal Year will be qualified to a sum not exceeding $10,000,000, if so much. We believe the Secretary now estimates for $185,000,000, as against $194,538,374 last year.

The Stock Exchange has shown no violent fluctuations in the Public Funds, although prices are ¼ ₱ cent. higher on the face of 2½ ₱ cent. in the price of Gold. The Pacific Railway Bonds show a further improvement, and the Centrals sold yesterday as high as 88 ₱ cent. With the exception of the half-hour's panic in the Vanderbilt Stocks early on Friday, caused by the fraudulent dispatch sent late the night before from Troy, of the sudden serious illness of Mr. VANDERBILT, at Saratoga, the Railway speculation was comparatively steady. For the most of the week the feeling was dull, but at the close there was considerable firmness shown on the whole list, and a special inclination to buoyancy in the Stocks affected by the foregoing incident.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 20, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,874,637
Decrease in Specie	3,370,956
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,622,976
Decrease in Deposits	9,543,176
Decrease in circulation	69,599

	Aug. 21, '69.	Aug. 20, '70.	Aug. 13, '70.
National Capital	$73,502,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital	11,662,305	12,129,800	12,129,800
Total	$85,165,212	$85,162,000	$85,162,000
Loans	262,740,933	275,772,982	278,647,619
Gold and Gold Notes	21,594,450	20,733,346	24,104,302
Other Legal Tenders	53,130,279	50,353,286	51,976,262
Deposits	192,024,546	205,531,318	215,074,494
Circulation	33,876,333	32,839,567	32,909,166
In Sub-Treasury	91,592,862	80,348,529	80,362,394

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The banks owe:

	Aug. 13, '70.	Aug. 20, '70.	Aug. 21, '69.
On deposits	$215,074,494	$205,531,318	$192,024,546
Circulation	32,909,166	32,839,567	33,876,333
Total	$247,983,660	$238,370,885	$225,900,879
25 ₱ ct. would be..	$61,995,915	$59,592,721	$56,475,219
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	76,080,564	71,086,632	74,724,729
Excess	$14,084,649	$11,493,911	$18,249,510
Rate for money	5 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,377,794, against the total entries of $5,804,148 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,288,748, against $4,568,552 same week last year. The export of Specie, $2,284,637, against $492,981 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,493,891. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,312 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	July 16	$5,372,109
February	23,831,656	July 23	5,456,690
March	27,253,984	July 30	6,590,058
April	28,567,274	Aug. 6	5,126,495
May	24,616,608	Aug. 13	5,214,146
June	24,226,944	Aug. 20	5,377,794
July 9	4,412,879		
Total since Jan. 1			$189,248,126
Against the same date, 1869			200,273,338
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,025,212

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,803,166	July 13	$3,924,415
February	11,940,146	July 20	3,567,466
March	15,943,095	July 27	3,806,211
April	14,697,825	Aug. 3	3,528,271
May	15,115,599	Aug. 10	3,758,742
June	17,700,983	Aug. 17	3,288,748
July 6	4,192,846		
Total since Jan. 1			$114,357,513
Against same date, 1869			114,860,993
Decrease since Jan. 1			$513,480
Gold, Aug. 20, 1870			114⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, Aug. 21, 1869			131⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	July 16	$2,740,267
February	2,194,256	July 23	6,107,352
March	1,521,001	July 30	6,935,847
April	1,098,616	Aug. 6	3,534,871
May	4,465,373	Aug. 13	2,902,528
June	4,254,362	Aug. 20	2,284,664
July 9	1,134,982		
Total since Jan. 1			$42,197,511
Against same date 1869			24,724,794
Increase since Jan 1			$17,472,717

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,698,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,798,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
Aug. 6	3,028,096	Aug. 6	832,406
Aug. 13	3,224,821	Aug. 13	475,506
Aug. 20	3,493,891	Aug. 20	347,767
Total 1870	$86,798,740	Total 1870	$62,192,466
Total 1869	85,567,957	Total 1869	64,437,314

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 21, '69.
American Gold	117⅛@114⅝@114⅞	131⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞@112⅞	122⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅞@110⅛	120⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	107⅞@108⅛	114⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅛@90⅛@95	
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	91⅛@86@90⅛	
Rock Island	114@113⅛	114⅛
Lake Shore	93⅛@91⅛@92⅛	107⅛
North-western	82@82⅛	86⅛
Reading	95⅛@96	95⅛
North-western Preferred	86@85⅛	96⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛@33⅛	32⅛
Pacific Mail	37⅛@38⅛	79
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛@76⅛	88⅛
St. Paul Common	61@60⅛	80⅛
New Tennessee 6s	62@60⅛	53⅛
Old Virginia 6s	60@63	55⅛
New-Jersey Central	102@101⅛	105⅛
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛@51⅛	84⅛

The battle news of the morning was accepted as a decided Prussian victory, and the price of Gold fell from 116⅛ to 115⅛, and later in the day to 114¾ ₱ cent.; closing about 115 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were in good supply at 110⅛@110½ ₱ cent. sight, London, and 109⅝@109⅞ ₱ cent. sixty days. Money was easy at 5@6 ₱ cent., although the Bank movement ran down during the week about nine and a half millions on the general Deposit average—say $9,543,167. Of this sum $3,370,956 was in Gold and $1,622,976 in Greenbacks. The Bank Loans are down $2,874,637. While the Banks lose as above in Gold, the Treasury Office took in $3,493,891 in Gold for Customs, and the Exports of Gold and Silver to Europe were $2,284,664, of which $1,825,160 was in American Gold Coin.

The Stock Exchange was steady on the Public Funds and firm on the Railways, in which a strong upward turn has been made on the Vanderbilt Stocks—New-York, Central and Lake Shore. The Western list, generally, was higher than on Friday, without being at all active. The traffic reports from the lines West of Chicago continue to come in favorably. The North-west Road, in August, will probably take $125,000 more than in the same month last year.

In the Afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with the late figures of Friday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅛
American Gold Coin	116⅝	114⅞
Bills on London at sight	110⅛	110⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	60½	60¾
New-York Central and Hudson	93⅛	95
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅞	90⅛
Reading Railroad	95⅛	96
Chicago and Rock Island	113	113⅛
North-western Common	82	82⅛
North-western Preferred	85⅛	85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	38	38⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛	76⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅞	60⅛
Lake Shore	91⅛	92⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛	33⅛
New-Jersey Central	101⅛	101⅛
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	51⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20.

Gold receipts	$510,933 36
Gold payments	2,133,499 82
Gold balance	68,193,295 53
Currency receipts	320,356 45
Currency payments	2,572,451 34
Currency balance	12,155,278 90
Customs	358,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	2,066,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '67	110
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '68	110
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 reg.	105⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s, Currency	112
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62⅛	Kentucky 6s	98
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60⅛	Ill. Canal bds. '70	100
Va. 6s, ex coup.	63	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, new bds.	63	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.		Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	52½	Ind. 5 ₱ cent.	100
N. C. Funding Act, '66	39	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
N. C. Funding Act, '68	36	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
N. C. new bds.	29	Mich. 7 ₱ cent. W. L.	100
N. C. special tax	24	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	107
S. C. 6s, new bds.	72⅛	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	107
Missouri 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Louisiana 6s	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
La. new bds.	65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
La. 6s, lev. bds.	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '87	86	Del., L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	99⅛	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	90
N.Y.Cen. 7s conv., '76	99	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	99	T.,W. & W. c. c. S. F.	80⅛
Erie 1st M. ex.	99	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	86⅛
Erie 7s 2d ind., '79	93	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82
Erie 7s 4th ind., '80	82⅛	Morris & Es. 2d M.	92⅛
Erie 7s 5th ind., '88	78	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98⅛
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s 3d M., '75	100⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds.	99
Harlem 1st M.	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds.	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	93
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.	92⅛	Clev. & P. 4th M.	75
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bds.	82⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Chi. & Alt. income	93⅛
Central Pac. Bds.	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Union Pac. Bds.	82⅛	Ohio & Miss. cons'd.	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	St. L. & I. M. Bds.	86
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	82	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	75	Col., C. & Ind. 1st M.	82⅛
H. & St. J. L'd Grants	107⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Lack. & W. Bds.	95	Bos., H. & E. guar.	25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Nassau	108⅛
Mechanics'	138	Importers' & Traders'	152⅛
Union	124	Central National	104
America	145	Fourth National	104
City	205	Ninth National	110
Phenix	109	Tenth National	126⅛
Tradesmen's	150	Oriental	165
Mechanics' & Traders'	115	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	102
Seventh Ward	110	Del. & Hudson Canal	120⅛
State of New-York	112	Canton Co., Balt.	60⅛
Commerce	122⅛	Western Union Tel.	34⅛
Ocean	80	Quicksilver Mining	4⅛
Mercantile	126	Mariposa Mining	5
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Pref.	9
Chatham	167	Adams Express	65
Hanover	104	Wells-Fargo Express	13⅛
Irving	120	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scr.	2⅛
Citizens'	120	American Express	42⅛
Peoples'	140	United States Ex.	43
East River	110	Merchants' Union Ex.	13⅛
Market	120	Pacific Mail	37⅛

We direct the attention of the buyers of Railway Bonds to the proposals of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Company for the sale of their First Mortgage 8 per Cents, $3,000,000 advertised by Messrs. NORTON, SLAUGHTER & Co.; the mortgage being secured not only by an original first lien, but by the expenditure of $3,000,000 Stock capital in local subscriptions.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1870.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS, having twenty-six years to run, are today selling at 87½, flat. At the rate of 88.10 for the principal—equal to 89.06, as the purchaser gets the benefit of the back interest from July 1—they yield 7 per cent. in gold; interest and principal payable in gold coin, in New-York City.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on property worth four times their total issue; a road having a princely revenue—nearly $8,000,000 for the first six months of this year, and $727,800 for July, being an increase of $800,000 over the large revenues of the same period last year, while the annual interest payments are $1,600,000. They are as good and as safe as Government Bonds. Holders of the latter would do well to capitalize the difference while the Centrals are so low—occasioned by the return of these Bonds from Germany, on account of the terrible war now raging in Europe. The amounts now coming are small, and are being steadily absorbed by heavy capitalists here

The U. S. CURRENCY SIXES—principal and interest payable in lawful money—with an average of twenty-six years to run, at 113 flat, pay only 5 per cent. currency.

TEN-FORTIES, with thirty-four years to run, (it is not probable this issue will be called in till maturity, as a portion of the Bonds authorized by the Funding Bill bear 5 per cent.,) at 104¼, about the present price less coupon due Sept. 1, pay 4¾ per cent. gold.

SIXES OF 1881 having eleven years to run, at the current rate, 114.50, pay only 4⅝ per cent. gold.

FIVE-TWENTIES, assuming that they will not be called in for five years, at 109 pay but 4 per cent. gold, per annum.

This opportunity to realize so handsome an addition to their capital, and at the same time a large increase in the average annual interest yield, by an exchange into Central Pacific Bonds, may not occur again. We expect, as the demand for them is large, that they cannot be had at the present price for any length of time. FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections, and do a general banking business.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	20	Leather, sides	6,476
Cotton, bales	194	Spirits Turp., bbls.	448
Copper, bbls.	96	Resin, bbls.	1,253
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	9	Pork, bbls.	325
Eggs, bbls.	393	Beef, pkgs.	75
Flour, bbls.	14,643	Cut-meats, pkgs.	65
Wheat, bushels	87,239	Butter, pkgs.	782
Corn, bushels	40,140	Cheese, boxes	2,864
Oats, bushels	122,130	Oil-cake, pkgs.	392
Rye, bushels	3,220	Rice, pkgs.	25
Malt, bushels	500	Starch, boxes	1,015
Grass-seed, bushels	58	Tobacco, hhds.	448
Corn-meal, bags	130	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	40
Hops, bales	104	Whisky, bbls.	415
Hides, No.	614	Wool, bales	484

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—18,377 boxes Cheese, 75 cases Cigars, 1 case Sewing-machines, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 4 bales Furs, 3 cases Machinery, 1 bale Silk Waste, 234 bales Cotton, 28 boxes Bacon, 60 hhds. Tallow, 12 cases Drugs, 28 cases Brass, 3 cases Guns, 60, 1 case Revolvers, 180, 1,300 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Tarifa*, for Liverpool—79 boxes Tobacco, 29,537 bushels Wheat, 1,850 boxes Cheese.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—800 cases Sewing-machines, 6,182 boxes Cheese, 3 cases Machine-oil, 2,480 bbls. Flour, 22,385 bushels Wheat, 31 bbls. Oil, 36 boxes Bacon, 383 bbls. Fish-oil, 50 bbls. Menhaden Oil, 9 hhds. Tobacco, 40 tierces Tobacco.

By the bark *Nimrod*, for London—2,217 bbls. Resin, 2,228 bags Linseed-cake, 10,800 Staves, 2,300 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—120 bbls. Potashes, 3 cases Arms, 20 cases Revolvers, 4 bbls. Beef, 9 cases Plumbago, 2 cases Machines, 150 cases Lobsters, 1 Child's Carriage, 17 bales Raw Silk, 1,942 bbls. Pork, 2 cases Anchovies, 32 cases Olives, 1,502 boxes Bread, 1,249 bbls. Bread.

By the brig *Musca*, for Majorca—4,054 boxes Petroleum, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, 10 boxes Florida Water, 25 boxes Sarsaparilla.

By the bark *Olaf*, for Cronstadt—1,945 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 boxes Extract Logwood.

By the bark *Sandy Hook*, for Marseilles—2,992 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *A. R. Storer*, for Lisbon—51,000 Staves.

By the bark *Fannie*, for Cronstadt, 2,345 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Henrich Bjorn*, for Stockholm—2,106 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1 Boat.

By the bark *Dorchester*, for Marseilles—8,400 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Nuovo Virginia*, for Trieste—4,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 2,528 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $6 25@$6 75. Pearls have been inactive at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—Rio has been in demand at about former rates; sales here 850 bags by the *South America*, and 315 bags by the *Contest*; and at Baltimore, 1,000 bags by the Norwegian brig *Birkebeneren*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at unchanged figures. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 14½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 16c.@17c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been offered less freely and has been in fair demand at a shade better prices. Sales, 1,268 bales for early delivery, including 55 bales to shippers, 918 bales to spinners, and 295 bales to speculators. Also, 1,800 bales for forward delivery, including 600 bales, basis Low Middling, September, 17c.@17¼c.; 300 bales, basis Low Middling, August, 18¼c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, October, 16½c.; 600 bales, basis Low Middling, November, 16½c.@16½c.; 200 bales, basis Low Middling, November and December, 16½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA review the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been steady, closing firm at the quotations. The demand from spinners for good grades continues active. Exporters, attracted by the low prices ruling for the low grades, have made some purchase of these grades, but the general demand is for good grades of good stapled Cottons on spinners' orders. Total sales for the week have been 6,977 bales, including 852 bales for export; 5,589 bales to spinners, and 536 bales to speculators. The market for future delivery has been quiet, closing firm at 17¼c. for August; 16¾c., for September; 16½c., for October, and 16¼c. for November and December. The sales on 'basis Low Middling' have been as follows: For August, 13,000 bales, at 17¼c.@18c.; for September, 1,300 bales, at 16¾c.; for October, 1,900 bales, at 16½c.@16¾c.; for November, 600 bales, at 16½c.@16¾c., and for December, 100 bales, at 16½c. The exports from this port for the week have been 1,006 bales, all to Liverpool. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 5,538 bales; to the Continent, 231 bales. Total, 5,769 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
Low Middling	18⅛	19	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅛	20	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	22	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	6,132
Receipts last week	4,534
Receipts the preceding week	8,567
Receipts since Sept. 1	750,291
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	632,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	234
Exports since Sept. 1	424,415
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	24,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

	Bales.
Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,842,360
Receipts same time 1868-69	2,042,058
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,194,350
Exports same time 1868-69	1,438,025
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	85,700
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	16,500
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,480,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,954,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding week of the last two Cotton years, have been as follows:

Sales for the week ending	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,482	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,320	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,030	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,232	34,953
Oct. 31	45,397	7,898	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,206	35,996
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	76,238	27,195	72,648	48,223	90,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	95,239	69,727
Dec. 5	77,746	55,366	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,774	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,980	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	37,882	65,747	41,360	101,620	47,417
Jan. 16	76,888	70,286	73,298	27,445	88,746	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	37,524	80,783	33,169	98,300	50,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,908	54,868	21,377	108,739	58,551
Feb. 13	44,254	59,445	66,790	39,966	97,568	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,432	60,420	64,624	62,768
Feb. 27	98,949	88,852	55,000	58,068	80,717	71,507
March 5	77,451	55,685	47,688	18,298	74,630	56,801
March 12	65,082	78,978	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577
March 19	59,210	55,662	32,272	14,108	48,637	91,281
March 26	43,632	53,904	32,314	29,884	56,081	76,167
April 2	36,529	56,408	42,219	58,841	41,474	69,305
April 9	45,746	52,475	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446
April 16	33,738	36,755	28,011	44,684	42,760	53,570
April 23	18,476	47,774	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646
April 30	17,565	50,302	22,440	31,532	51,348	34,159
May 7	13,894	39,806	21,050	33,121	57,036	37,706
May 14	10,860	37,980	21,608	31,320	38,977	50,233
May 21	6,149	16,956	16,989	43,437	44,703	46,899
May 28	6,150	16,978	15,180	22,494	30,771	37,542
June 4	4,206	3,592	11,689	16,034	22,258	36,514
June 11	2,718	12,623	10,133	26,016	17,359	22,988
June 18	3,544	2,833	10,693	7,684	15,348	40,280
June 25	2,487	3,160	8,578	7,841	13,137	20,353
July 2	2,427	4,572	5,612	7,649	11,616	27,514
July 9	2,561	1,999	3,493	5,702	9,571	24,530
July 16	3,202	3,924	3,034	1,957	10,063	20,647
July 23	2,004	117	2,788	315	7,174	17,530
July 30	1,552	204	1,522	443	7,168	14,231
Aug. 6	578	1,369	1,923	4,643	5,807	5,493
Aug. 13	870	9	1,534	5,138	5,569	7,908
Aug. 20	806	744	1,207	3,385	5,218	5,800

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	904	33,267	4,530	....
Mobile	353	9,341	....	....
Galveston	66	5,504	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	435	1,440	....	231
Charleston	1,270	1,460	....	....
New-York	1,208	25,702	1,039	....
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	892	9,000	....	....
Total this week	5,128	85,714	5,569	231
Previously reported	2,837,232	....	1,499,610	688,938
Total since Sept. 1, '69	2,842,360	85,714	1,505,179	689,169
Same time last year	2,042,058	16,484	987,273	450,753

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	529,000	228,000	510,210
Afloat from India	389,000	580,000	582,000
Afloat from America	34,000	20,000	6,500
Stock in London	24,630	39,830	44,398
Afloat for London	40,000	70,000	134,000
Stock in Havre	153,780	53,480	37,265
Afloat for Havre	50,136	118,275	112,578
Stock in Bremen	20,550	6,188	10,847
Afloat for Bremen	....	4,701	13,260
Stock in United States ports	85,714	16,484	51,524
Stock in the interior towns	18,890	1,213	3,572
Total	1,345,700	1,148,171	1,506,154
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	....	197,529	
Decrease compared with 1868	....	....	160,454
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	55,000	140,000	125,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9d.@9⅛d.	14d.	10⅛d.
Do. in New-York	20c.	35⅛c.	30⅛c.
Price of Gold	116⅛	132⅛	143⅛

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Aug. 19.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	2,475	514
Columbus, Ga.	1,860	142
Macon, Ga.	3,203	71
Selma, Ala.	1,485	162
Montgomery, Ala.	2,330	146
Memphis, Tenn.	4,207	170
Nashville, Tenn.	3,150	68
Total	18,890	1,213

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light demand at easier and irregular prices. There have been more liberal offerings reported, with more eagerness evinced by holders to realize. The inquiry, however, has been without spirit, whether for export or for home use. The market closes heavily for all descriptions. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 15@$5 65; inferior to good Extra State at $5 65@$5 90; good to very choice do. at $5 90@$6 60; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$5 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 70@$6 15 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 00
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	5 15@ 5 65
Extra State	5 65@ 6 60
Extra City, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 8 90
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 70@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 15@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@ 5 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 00@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at lower rates. Sales reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 85@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet and heavy, ranging from $4 35@$6 90 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Sales of 250 bbls. Corn-meal inactive at $5 25@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey; and $5 30@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 180 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 25@$5 65
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 65@ 6 85
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 85@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 90
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@ 5 10
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 00@27 50

GRAIN—Sound Spring Wheat has been in very light supply and not pressed for sale, but has not been urgently sought after for export or home use, and prices have been irregular and somewhat nominal. A good grade of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, available for sailing vessel purposes, would probably bring $1 25, and strictly prime do. about $1 27@$1 28 ₱ bushel, to a moderate extent, but holders do not seem willing to dispose of the few loads controlled by them on this basis. The main call for Spring Wheat today was for low steamer grades of No. 2 at $1 15 ₱ bushel, at which rate some eight or nine boat-loads were placed during regular business hours, and later one or two boat-loads additional. The purchases were made exclusively for British ports. Rejected Spring was dull and nominal. No. 1 Spring was also very quiet, only a few odd lots having been reported sold at $1 32@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been much lower and quite unsettled on increased offerings and a very light inquiry. White Wheat has been inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 164,500 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber Western, old crop, at $1 30@$1 40; No. 1 Spring at $1 32@$1 35, in small lots; No. 2 Spring at $1 15@$1 28 for soft and warm to strictly prime Milwaukee, and $1 12@$1 20 for poor to good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 07@$1 08; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1@$1 05; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 65; Amber State at $1 38@$1 42; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 35@$1 42½; White Southern at $1 55@$1 70, the latter rate for a lot of very choice new-crop Tennessee, (1,500 bushels,) ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, opening steadily, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 98,500 bushels at 85c.@90c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 88c.@88½c. for sound; 90c.@$1 05 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 02@$1 10 for White do., and 81c.@84c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quite quite dull and heavy on the basis of 95c.@$1 for Western and $1 05@$1 10 for Jersey, Pennsylvania and State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues nominal. Barley-malt is inactive at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in better demand, and desirable lots of both old and new have been quoted 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel higher. Sound old Mixed Western has been salable and buoyant at 50c., as against 49c. yesterday. New Mixed to fair ordinary White Western have been moderately active at from 48c.@52c., with most of the business reported in fair Ordinary White, on the basis of 53c. ₱ bushel. Prime White Ohio and State have been quoted up to 55c.@56c., with some holders asking as high as 58c.@60c. ₱ bushel. Car lots of new Pennsylvania were sold at 48c.@49c., and old do. at 52c. ₱ bushel. The general market closed decidedly stronger, on a reduced offering. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,500 bushels at 50c. for old Mixed Western; 48c.@56c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new and old Mixed and White State, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 1,300 bbls. Flour and 29,537 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,300 bbls. Flour for London; 2,480 bbls. Flour and 22,385 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. New continues quiet at from 80c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at from 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in quite moderate request at from 10c.@25c. for crops of 1869 ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@10c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been — bales; exports,— bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 35,205 Hides and 238 bales do.; sales, 42,975 Hides and 15 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 1,100 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22½ lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; 750 Dry Entre Rios, 22½ lbs., 23c., gold, selected; 400 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 11 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,650 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive, 21½ lbs., 23½c.; 7,700 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22c.; 1,850 Dry California, 20@21 lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 4,000 Dry Central American, 20 lbs.; 5,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Tampico, 18 lbs.; 1,275 Dry Tobasco, 19 lbs.; 1,850 Dry West India, 20 lbs.; 3,850 Dry Mexican, 20@25 lbs.; 2,650 Dry Mexican Kips, (part to arrive,) 11 lbs.; 600 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 42 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 500 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 65 lbs.; 2,800 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 60@70 lbs., private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., 11½c., currency, selected; 15 bales Slaughter Cow, 15½ lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 107,400 Hides and 737 bales, (same time last year 203,900 Hides and 730 bales,) as follows: 44,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 17,000 Dry Montevideo, 9,900 Dry Rio Grande, 8,500 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Minas, 8,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 5,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,600 Dry and Salted Parnahiba, 300 Wet and Salted West India, 9,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,000 Wet-salted Para, 3,000 Wet Salted Texas, 737 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been readily taken at full prices, closing in favor of sellers. We quote Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor, damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 19c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., currency, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been very little inquiry for any description and prices have been quoted heavy and irregular. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico, 37c.@69c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 23c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	28c.@30c.
Cuba Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@69c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held firmly, but has been lightly dealt in on the basis of $1 85@$1 87½ for strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 450 bbls.; exports, 4,745 bbls. Tar has been dull and declining; Wilmington has been quoted off to $2 65@$2 75 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been inactive and unsettled. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, but quoted steady, with sales of equal to 125 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 39½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39c.@40c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 75@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 75. Pitch, $3 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The war reports from Europe were interpreted as signifying an early restoration of peace, and, influenced by these reports, holders of oil were much more confident in their views, claiming a general advance in prices, and not offering to sell freely. The inquiry, however, showed no very decided improvement, particularly for export, as buyers were not willing to make extensive purchases at the higher rates demanded for desirable deliveries. Crude Oil in bulk has been quoted up to 12½c.@12½c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of equal to 1,500 bbls. at these figures. Crude in shipping order attracted very little attention, and was nominal at about 16½c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek, the quotations were advanced to $3@$3 10 on the Upper and $3 20@$3 [illegible] on the Lower roads ₱ bbl., but no important movements were made public. The export clearances hence included 2,992 bbls. Crude for Marseilles. Refined Oil has been in moderate request, with sales reported of about 3,600 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 25c.@25½c., closing with 25½c. as the current quotation; also 1,500 bbls. do., September delivery, closed early this morning at 24½c., but subsequently the prevailing quotation for that month was 25c. ₱ gallon; also at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 24½c., and 1,000 bbls. do., September, at 24½c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances of Refined hence, included 4,190 bbls. for Cronstadt, 2,106 bbls. for Stockholm, 2,000 bbls. and 4,054 cases for Majorca, 8,400 cases for Marseilles, and 4,500 cases for Trieste. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in fair request for export within a range of from 29½c.@31c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales, 8,500 cases. Naphtha has been in fair demand and has advanced to 10c., in shipping order, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. for early delivery, and 5c.@5½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely and has been quoted lower, on a moderate business, chiefly in Western Mess, for prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 580 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 75, chiefly at $28 50, for Western Mess; $29 50@$31 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $28 75 for Thin Mess; $28 75@$29 for City Mess, and $24@$24 50 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Also 750 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, on private terms; and seller October at $28 50 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been very quiet at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 125 pkgs. at 12¼c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@23½c. for Pickled and smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon rules very dull at about 15½c.@15¾c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₱ lb. Lard has been in light demand at about previous rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 300 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16¼c. for City, and 16¼c.@16½c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Beef has been rather more sought after, and sales have been reported since our last of 280 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been neglected and nominal at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams rule quiet at from $28@$35 for old Southern and Western, and $40@$42 for new ice-cured Western, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at former rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, at 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@45c.; the day's receipts were 782 pkgs. Cheese has been quiet at from 4c.@14c. as the extreme for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 2,864 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been held above the views of buyers, and have been inactive. Sales, 4,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, 5,000 lbs. Central American, and 2,000 lbs. Porto Cabello. Receipts, 95 bales from Para, 8 do. from Aspinwall, and 2 do. from Tobacco. We quote: Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@35c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Puerto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 35c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been in demand and steady. Sales, 45 bales Payta and 60 do. Mexican and Texas. Receipts, 93 bales from Calcutta and 152 do. from New-Orleans. We quote: Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet at essentially unchanged prices; sales, 320 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades, 9½c.@10¼c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been rather lightly dealt in at 11¼c.@11¾c.@13¼c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 80,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for inferior to prime; 34,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¼c.@18¼c.; 18,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@14c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy. Sales, 325 bbls., in wood and iron-bound pkgs., at 96c.@97c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 415 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the general market. Rates to British ports have been quoted weak. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 23,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel. For London, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, and 120 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For Glasgow, 47,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. by sail, and 7½d. by steam, ₱ bushel. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Flour on private terms. For a British port direct, a British brig, with 1,500 bbls. Naphtha on private terms. For Hamburg, a British bark with 4,400 bbls Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
UNDER THE PALM. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Paris dispatch represents the people as in a state of intense excitement on the receipt of the news from the army on Saturday night. A fierce struggle occurred for the first copies of the evening papers containing the official statement of the situation made in the Corps Legislatif, which, on being read aloud to the throng, was cheered. No bulletins from the Government had appeared for two days previous. Another proclamation has been issued by Gen. TROCHU, from which it is inferred that a siege is anticipated. He makes an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the citizens to sustain him in the government and defense of the city. On taking command of the City of Paris, it is said, Gen. TROCHU stipulated for absolute control, and it was given him. Our Paris correspondent writes that the Minister of the Interior "laughs" at the idea of the Prussians claiming a victory on the 18th. The statement of the French Minister of War that the Prussians had sustained a defeat at Jaumont is affirmed to be true. A Paris journal states that in this affair one French regiment held the Prussians in check while Marshal BAZAINE executed a flank movement, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy with great loss. In the Corps Legislatif, on Saturday, an explanation of the delay in arming the National Guard of Paris was demanded of members of the Ministry, in reply to which they asserted that in a few days more there would be 80,000 under arms, which reply was received with satisfaction. Provisions and munitions of war for six months are said to be stored in Paris. Admiral RONCIERES, in a proclamation to the sailors and marines charged with the defense of Paris, says they must be there what they were at Sebastopol. The Minister of the Interior prohibits the inhabitants from mounting on the ramparts or inspecting the works under pain of court-martial. The presence of the Emperor at Rheims is denied, but it is said preparations for his reception there were made. It is also said that he is about to return to Paris. Prince NAPOLEON has returned to the camp at Chalons, according to one Paris dispatch, while another represents that he passed through Paris on Saturday on an important mission to Italy. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM is said to be at Jaumont, and BAZAINE is reported to have decided to remain at Metz. The Empress has telegraphed to the Countess DE MONTIJO, at Madrid, that she is resigned to any fate that may befall her. The Spanish Regent, SERRANO, has telegraphed to Paris, offering the Empress shelter. The Bourse has declined in view of the proposed issue of a loan of 750,000,000 francs. Another sortie by the garrison at Strasbourg is reported to have been made, by which the besiegers were surprised, and a considerable number killed or captured. It was discovered that the Prussians had not laid seige to Schlettstadt, between Mulhouse and Strasbourg, as was reported. A strong body from MCMAHON'S army is moving into the Vosges, says a Paris dispatch. *Le Figaro*, of Paris, asserts that the camp at Chalons has been broken up, and that the troops that occupied it must be near the advance of the Prussian Army. This is confirmed by *Le Public*, which adds that a decisive combat is imminent, and that all rumors of BAZAINE'S being surrounded in Metz are false. The battery of *mitrailleuses*, which is said to have destroyed a Prussian regiment in the recent engagement, was directed by Marshal LEBŒUF. Marshal CANROBERT is said to have behaved heroically in the battle of Doncourt, taking a position in the forward ranks and leading the charges of his troops in person. His aid, Commandant BOUSENARD, lost an arm at the Marshal's side. The Prussians at Pont-à-Mousson are said to have demanded exorbitant requisitions from the inhabitants, compelling the 5,000 of population to feed 150,000 soldiers, according to French accounts. In Berlin it is officially stated that since the battle at Resonville, no news of importance has reached that city from the seat of war, except that the French have withdrawn their forces within the fortifications of Metz. At Resonville, the Saxon troops are said to have fought well and made many prisoners. German reports from Pont-à-Mousson say that prisoners continue to pour in. Two thousand arrived on Saturday night, with thirty-six officers, and another body arrived yesterday, with fifty-four officers, among whom was Gen. PLOMBIN. A Brussels dispatch says it is believed that England and Italy, with the expected concurrence of Austria, have determined upon intervention. ....Germans expelled from France are arriving at Berlin, and reported that they were badly treated by the French.

GENERAL.

Secretary BELKNAP, of the War Department, has gone to his home in Keokuk, Iowa, where he intends to remain for some time.

At the afternoon session of the Labor Convention, at Cincinnati, on Saturday, R. F. TREVELLICK, of Michigan, was elected President of the Union for the ensuing year; CONRAD KUHN, of New-York, First Vice President; Mrs. E. O. N. WILLARD, of Chicago, Second Vice President; JOHN W. BROWNING, of New-York, Secretary, and A. M. PHELPS, of Connecticut, Treasurer. Several new resolutions were also adopted.

The survey of Blossom Rock, in the harbor of San Francisco, has been completed and work under the contract is to be proceeded with immediately.

The Georgia House of Representatives on Saturday refused to reconsider the resolution to buy the opera-house at Atlanta for a State Capitol.

A small party of French Canadians sailed for Europe, Saturday, by the steamer *St. Laurent*, with the intention of joining the Papal Army at Rome.

The fires in the Canada woods are increasing. A conflagration is now raging at St. Lambert. Canton's ax factory, at Chatteguay, has been burned down, causing a loss of $15,000.

Several buildings of inferior value, occupied by about twenty tenants, on Third-avenue, Chicago, were burned on Saturday, involving a loss of $20,000.

All but five of the *détenus* of Col. KIRK in North Carolina have been discharged, and they are held on the affidavit of KIRK that he believes them to have been guilty of murder. The liberated prisoners are to have a "grand reception" on Thursday next.

Hon. JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY, of Baltimore, died at Newport on Thursday evening last, at the age of seventy-five years.

In consequence of the prevalence of fever at Liverpool, the American Consul has telegraphed to the State Department at Washington, that he deems it his duty to suspend the issue of certificates to bills of health.

Hon. M. P. BEMUS has been nominated for Member of Assembly in the First Assembly District of Chatauqua County.

At the Labor Convention in Cincinnati, the platform as originally reported was adopted on Friday evening, as was the resolution in favor of the formation of a Labor Reform Party. Saturday morning there was an exciting discussion on the subject of Chinese immigration.

A bonded warehouse in Boston was struck by lightning, on Saturday, and set on fire. The damage was mainly by water, and amounted to $17,000.

The brig *Forrest State*, on its way from Philadelphia to Bangor, Me., was sunk off Cape Cod on Saturday.

Four thousand visitors are said to have witnessed the dress-parade of the Ninth Regiment, at Long Branch, yesterday.

Gov. FENTON, Col. A. F. ALLEN, O. S. WINOMS and GEORGE W. TEW were chosen delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga, at the Second Assembly District Convention, on Saturday.

Four boys who were precipitated into the North River, yesterday, by the capsizing of their boat off Pier No. 21, were rescued from drowning by Officers GIMKER and O'BRIEN, of the Harbor Police.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, ten months of age, was dangerously scalded, last evening, at No. 74 Roosevelt-street, by his mother spilling a cup of tea upon him.

An unknown man was run over by an express train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, near Elizabeth, late on Saturday night. The engineer of the train reported that the man was staggering along the track before the engine struck him, and was evidently quite drunk, for he paid no attention to the whistle.

ANN KELLY, nine years of age, of No. 303 Monroe-street, was run over, yesterday, in Monroe-street, near Jackson, by a car of the Belt Railroad, and her left leg broken. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and CORNELIUS SINCOX, the driver of the car, was arrested.

Paris and the Invaders.

The struggle around Metz has, meanwhile, closed, and the struggle in front of Paris has not begun. Between the acts of the tremendous historical drama, on which is concentrated the attention of two hemispheres, there is time to regard the preparations for the next and most imposing scene of any that have preceded it. Three days ago a French journal spoke of the chance of the "raw levies" of Chalons becoming the last barrier between the invaders and the gates of Paris, as a possibility to be dreaded. Today it is an accomplished fact. Whether or not the great intrenched camp on the Marne be broken up, and its occupants be advancing to resist the victorious march of the Prussians, it is clear that the capital is preparing for the worst. With provisions for six months, a Government strong enough to suppress all the elements of revolt that might fight for the enemy inside of the walls, and an enthusiastic and united body of defenders, Paris might face a siege with greater equanimity than at any other period in her history. But by a fatuity as fatal as it is natural, the Parisians apparently fail to realize the full measure of their extremity. Instead of accepting the fact of BAZAINE having shut himself up in Metz as the evidence of a crushing and total defeat, the organs of public opinion maintain that he has "only changed his plans," as if the abandonment of an object for whose attainment he fought five days, losing 50,000 men in the attempt, could possibly be anything but an overpowering necessity. When the Prussians broke over the frontier a fortnight ago, the *Opinion Nationale* wrote: "To be or not to be—that is now the problem posed for France. To resolve it in her favor, she must, if necessary, employ her last man and her last crown." Today, such words, which are echoed by every newspaper in Paris, have a more vital significance, and the world awaits with breathless interest the response which will be given to them.

It is noticeable that the talk of intervention still comes from without. There is no evidence that the French people falters in its resolve to entertain no proposals of peace so long as a foreign soldier remains on French soil. How hopeless such a resolution as this is, becomes every day more manifest, and how interminable a struggle turning on such a stipulation would be, is sufficiently evident. Hitherto the campaign has been a reproduction on a larger scale of that of 1792, but with the descent into the valley of the Marne, it is to be feared the comparison will end. Then, the great defeat at Valmy, not far from Chalons, sufficed to break the victorious advance of the Prussians, and formed the first step to a counter-invasion. Now it would be madness to expect MCMAHON, at the head of the reserves at Chalons, to repeat under the existing strength of the respective combatants, the exploit of KELLERMAN, and it appears highly probable that the advance of the new army into the field will merely give the Prussian commanders another chance of meeting the French forces in detail in positions where they themselves can, if necessary, be quickly reinforced from their main body, and where their opponents are effectually isolated. If the battle which impends near Vitry le Francois, at a distance of nineteen miles south-east from Chalons, prove to be as decisive a victory for the Prussians as their superior strength would lead us to expect, our regret at fresh slaughter may be tempered by the reflection that the time for intervention has at length arrived.

Words of Warning.

With an earnestness which the present aspect of Southern political opinion amply justifies, the Richmond *State Journal* renews its appeal to Northern Republicans in behalf of a policy that shall win for the party the respect and support of the intelligent and propertied classes at the South:

> "We must not only appeal to our own partisans at home here to aid us all in their power by the liberality of their conduct toward the people, but we must implore our Northern brethren of the Republican Party to send their *enfans terrible* to bed—to choke them off, and keep them quiet, that they may not frighten from us all whom we are now using our best endeavors to bring into the Republican fold. The New-York *Tribune* and the TIMES, and many other papers, seem to comprehend the situation; but there are others who, like some of our Republicans, cannot see beyond their own circumscribed horizon, and who, because they happen to have a majority in some small township or county, are in the habit of thinking that sufficient to carry the party through successfully all over the land. The Northern Republicans must not forget, and we trust our friends of the Press will keep the fact constantly before them, that the entire South is in danger of being lost to the Republican Party, if they persist in their denunciation and abuse of the Southern people, and in urging extreme measures against them, instead of adopting a broad national line of policy from which dead issues shall be discarded, and liberal and brotherly sentiments of forgetfulness and forgiveness of the past in both sections, shall be taught and acted upon, in the true spirit of Christian charity."

The lesson taught by North Carolina should be quite sufficient to prevent any further attempt to achieve victory at an election by the employment of military force, and the exercise of an arbitrary and unlawful power, to dispose temporarily of active opponents. The course and the fate of Gov. HOLDEN cannot be kept too constantly in view by those who have thought of invoking the help of the President, or by the President when approached on the subject. There are signs of a disposition to repeat HOLDEN'S game in Florida and Texas. If the President would help the Republican Party, he will have nothing more to do with the business.

Our party managers in their dealings with the South, should now recognize the fact that their success in that section will henceforward depend upon the good will of the people. Victory must be secured at the ballot-box, if at all. Federal bayonets are as much out of place there as they would be in New-York; and the idea of seeking afresh Congressional assistance must be discarded for ever. When these features of the case shall be fully comprehended by Republican leaders in these latitudes, the wisdom of the warning that comes from the organ of Virginia Republicans will be practically acknowledged.

Wanted, Protection Against Industrial Quackery.

The abundant and economical production of good iron and steel, perhaps the most important industrial problem of the age, is embarrassed by manifold and stubborn difficulties. Many of the best deposits of ore and coal are remote from commercial and manufacturing centres. Ores differ vastly in composition, and the same mine may be free from harmful ingredients in one part, and fatally full of them in another. Thus vast and costly scientific and experimental researches into the nature and capacities of each mineral deposit become necessary. Iron and steel-working machinery are peculiarly expensive, and the constant improvement of tools and processes involves as constant reconstruction. Then the question of labor in this manufacture is peculiarly involved and unsettled. All these things and many more, both scientific and commercial, impede the progress of new inventions, but the most stubborn and annoying embarrassment that improvements have to encounter, is editorial advertising in the New-York *Tribune*.

Some months ago, this great authority on metallurgy egregiously puffed, in a leading column, the wonderful invention of a Dr. FIELD, by which all other iron and steel processes were to be superseded, by which the furnaces of Great Britain were to be shut up, and by which some of the most miraculous things unknown to science were to be performed. Among others, iron "castings" were to be made "five times as strong as those produced by the old processes"—a simple physical impossibility, which the inventor even did not attempt. The utter absurdity of the *Tribune's* representations, and the indecency of its grasp after favor and capital, simply disgusted iron masters and thus embarrassed the development of Dr. FIELD'S process. It was, however, thoroughly and faithfully tried at last by the inventor himself, aided by all the skill and facilities of two of our largest iron-works, and although it had some little merit, it was of insufficient value to warrant its adoption at either of these works. In common with numerous kindred inventions—a mere flux to remove some of the impurities from iron—it has already sunk out of sight as an invention of limited utility and importance.

The *Tribune* has now fastened itself around the neck of another discovery of some promise—the use of the Codorus ore, found in Pennsylvania, in purifying iron. In its own convincing manner, it bids for the favorable consideration of the iron trade, by asserting that the standard processes are now to be "superseded." No modern iron or steel process has been superseded, heretofore, by a new discovery; they have modified and improved each other. Blooming, puddling, cementation, crucible-melting, Bessemerizing, and the Siemens-Martin and all other established processes, instead of displacing each other, are all increasing and growing up together. In many cases the new processes enlarge the field of the older ones, and in no case has any process reached perfection;—but all of them are the constant subjects of experimental improvement. This being the general law of the development of iron metallurgy, the authority quoted attempts to establish its latest speculation by promising that the general law shall now be reversed. The standard process, yet in its youth, is to be entirely wiped out by one in its infancy—by a process which, although barely developed in one town, is subject to no difficulties of varying materials and skill, but produces "a perfect steel with no risk of failure."

The good-will and confidence of manufacturers thus being secured, our contemporary proceeds to give metallurgists some information, of which one sample, we think, will answer every purpose. A perfect steel, it says, is "produced by the ordinary puddling process"—which is simply a physical impossibility. The puddling process decarburizes melted pig-iron and reduces it to a pasty ball of malleable iron. Certain grades of puddled iron are sometimes *called* "puddled steel" or "semi steel," but the term "steel" is universally held to apply only to a malleable product that has been *cast* from a liquid state, and is hence, in character and structure, essentially different from any possible product of the puddling process. Such being the actual state of the art, the *Tribune* assures railroad men and metallurgists that it is a simple process, "with which they are perfectly familiar." And, finally, in order that no single feature of the discovery may escape its handling, the *Tribune* recommends the new steel for rails, on the ground that "Col. BOYER, of Pottsville, who has no interest in this discovery, and never visited the mines till Monday," finds it to be an excellent "tool" steel. In every other rail process, the chief effort is to make the metal as unlike tool steel as possible, but then the idea of tool-steel rails is not very startling when once we have familiarized ourselves with puddling cast-steel, increasing the strength of cast-iron fivefold by a flux, and the general upsetting of our previously-acquired knowledge and devices. Seriously, American industry should be protected against the clumsy caresses of its friends.

What is Bogus Masonry?

One JOHN STEPHENSON has been arrested on a charge of swindling. That of itself is not a very remarkable occurrence. But the alleged swindling consists in initiating one DAVID ERLICH into the mysteries of Freemasonry, with the help of a "lodge" which is described as bogus—the said ERLICH paying a small fee for the privilege.

The books describe Freemasonry as "a system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols." A Masonic lodge is not Masonry. The question is, then, what is bogus Masonry? Is it bogus morality, or bogus allegory, or bogus symbols? This is the question which determines whether the inquisitive ERLICH has or has not been swindled, and it is the question which STEPHENSON is entitled to have answered. If he and his brethren taught the true Masonic morality, expounded the true Masonic allegory, and familiarized the novice with the true Masonic symbols—then, clearly, there has been no swindling. Whether the ceremony took place in a barn, or in a garret, or in a tavern parlor, or in a regular lodge-room, with or without the traditional goat, is immaterial to the issue. The whole thing turns upon the genuineness of the instruction given, not upon the business relationship of the so-called lodge to the Grand Lodge of this or any other country.

Who, then, shall decide what is the true Masonry and what is the bogus? We have heard of Masonic officials who "worked" with the aid of the hapless MORGAN, and others who relied upon the infidel CARLILE; and we dare say there are thousands who know all about Masonry as explained by RICHARDSON. Is not STEPHENSON entitled to put in these authorities as evidence? May he not insist upon giving the signs, the passwords, the "grips" of the various degrees? What is to hinder him from telling the particulars of the business, from that of the "entered apprentice" upward? The Grand Secretary proclaims him "bogus." Well, the Grand Secretary must be put into the witness-box and compelled to tell all about it. Only thus can justice be done in the premises. The mere declaration that STEPHENSON'S Masonry is bogus, amounts to nothing. The Grand Secretary or the Grand somebody else may be required to tell wherein is the difference between what is alleged to be bogus and what is upheld as true. Judge SCOTT, as a "Worshipful Master," cannot be allowed to decide the case. The public must be the judge in a matter of such transcendent interest and importance. We look for an excitement that has not prevailed since the days of MORGAN.

The Strength of Parties.

A great deal has been said during the last few months, by our political opponents, as to the waning strength of the Republican Party, and the corresponding growth of the Democracy. The subject has been dwelt upon so steadily, and has been made the occasion of so much bold assertion, that many credulous Republicans have accepted the statement as true, without due reflection or inquiry as to the alleged causes which have produced the change. Very many of them have meekly conceded that a general Republican defeat is impending in the approaching elections, and that a reorganization of the party is essential to its future success.

A careful survey of the political situation in all the States fails to convince us that any such marked change in the relative strength of the two parties has taken place. The leading principles on either side have not been essentially changed—except, perhaps, that the Democratic Party finds itself the unfortunate possessor of "dead" issues, which its more influential journals are seeking to cast off in order to take up "live" ones. The organization of the party at the North is, however, in no respect stronger or more popular than it was last year, or in 1868; it occupies a no more exalted position, and has in no respect atoned for its mistakes during the war. At the South, it is true, political affairs are in a somewhat different situation, and the Republican Party has lost strength, but not to the extent that is reported.

The grave mistake in policy which was committed in Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina, of attempting to control the administration of political affairs by arbitrary class legislation and by actual force, undoubtedly had an unfavorable effect upon all the Southern States. For a time, and while reconstruction was incomplete, the Southern Democrats were restrained from open opposition by considerations of prudence; and it is but natural, now that the last State is formally restored, that they should resent what they conceive to be their political wrongs, by voting against the party which inflicted them. It is not claimed, however, that the Democratic Party can make any serious inroad upon the vote of the freedmen. That class have been thoroughly organized during the last three years, and perfectly understanding their true political position, they will prove faithful to the Republican Party.

At the South, then, our chances largely depend upon the adoption of a moderate, conciliatory course on the part of Northern Republicans, and upon the nomination of candidates whose character commends them to the resident population. At the North we apprehend that the Republican Party will maintain itself far more stoutly, and that there will be very little, if any, change in the aggregate representation in Congress, or in the results on the State tickets. As yet there has been no reliable indication of a different result. The recent canvasses in Connecticut and Oregon possessed very little significance. They occurred at a season when it is always difficult to rouse enthusiasm; but as the weeks elapse, and the campaigns of all the other States come to be organized, there is more likelihood that the Republicans will be roused from the political apathy which seems to have settled over them, to a demonstration that no material change has taken place in the strength of the two parties.

If our opponents are sincere in their assertions, why should they manifest so much trepidation with reference to the operation of the new Naturalization law in this State? If they are so confident of a large majority in New-York, why not consent to an honest election? It is clearly an admission of weakness when we find the most prominent Democratic organs gravely discussing the advisability of dividing the elections in order to evade a Federal law.

We caution our Republican friends against being misled by the supposition that any great popular reaction is going on in favor of the Democratic Party. To dispel the delusion with regard to this alleged popular reaction, we advise our Republican friends to look about them, and they will soon find that there is little or no foundation for their apprehensions.

Our Continental Wanderers.

Little as the great struggle now proceeding in Europe affects our home affairs, there is a large class of Americans with whose domestic arrangements it has interfered in the most arbitrary and unlooked for manner. No more do the landlords of Rhineland welcome with genial smiles, and not wholly disinterested courtesies, the wanderers who were wont to alight at their doors. "Unter den Linden," though still free to all, is no longer the resort of idle visitors, strolling beneath the shady limes, for the mere purpose of seeing and being seen. Terribly in earnest, grave even while exultant, are the faces one there meets, and the tourist feels that a pleasure-seeker is out of place. In "La Belle France" matters are even worse. Paris, the beautiful, Paris, the one spot which represents Europe to the American mind, is now the scene of passions which, under conditions that may have arisen before these lines are in the reader's hands, threaten to burst forth in revolution, terminating in a carnival of blood.

While we cannot but sympathize with such of our countrymen as are thus deprived of promised pleasure, we would remind the traveling public that there is yet much to be seen in other lands than sunny France or beer-loving Deutchland; and that there are capitals worth visiting besides Rome and Florence, the roads to which are so materially obstructed by warlike demonstrations. How many, for instance, have visited that wonderful city, erected by the fiat of an autocrat, upon a spot which, a Russian writer declared, God and Nature prohibited from being inhabited? Golden-domed St. Isaac's and the needle-spired Dom Petropaulski are worth looking at, even to the man who has seen Trinity Church and Mr. STEWART'S uptown store. The hundred isles off Stockholm, and the palaces of that charming capital, have attractions which, if inferior to the sights and scents of Cologne, are not to be despised. To say nothing of London and Liverpool, of rustic Devonshire, of picturesque Wales and the desolate but interesting "black country" of England, the tourist has in Scotland a land of beauty and romance to which few are superior. Every step he takes reveals some fresh object of historical interest, some scene immortalized in legendary lore, some new beauty to the eye which finds in majestic scenery a source of delight and gratification. Nor is the Emerald Isle, with its varied and beautiful scenery, to be left out. Nothing, besides, would so tend to lead to a right understanding of actual affairs in that country as personal visits by those who have money to expend and leisure to bestow on getting at the bottom of questions possessing great interest for American citizens.

The fact is—and this is the moral it is desirable to enforce—there is among Americans far too great a compliance with customs in "doing the Continent," to the neglect of much that would be useful and interesting, but which lies a little way off the beaten track. The citizen tourist is getting as bad as the traditional John Bull who, with his wife and family, "did" the Rhine annually because it was fashionable, and, after undergoing a process of continuous discomfort for two months, returned to his domestic hearth with but one idea added to his intellectual stock—that foreigners were fools. If the temporary interruption to travel now existing results in breaking up some of this "follow-the-leader" touring, it will at least have done us some good. If it lead our foreign-going citizens to visit lands hitherto omitted from their programme, and so to exercise their minds upon social conditions a little more important than Paris and Parisian life and manners, it will have done more.

The Lower Bay Nuisance.

The daily accumulation of dead animals in a large City like New-York is much greater than most people imagine, and the removal of their carcasses is a matter of great sanitary importance. About five years ago the City entered into a contract with the Long Island Bone Company, by which the latter agreed to collect and remove without the City limits all animals which might die therein during the ten years the contract was to continue. This agreement was subsequently transferred to the New-York Rendering Company, whose establishment was at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street. As the bones, hides and tallow of horses and other animals which usually die in the City have a mecantile value, the business of the Company consisted in rendering or boiling down the carcasses so as to make the salable parts available. The process of fat boiling, however, is productive of most disagreeable and unwholesome odors, and those residing in the vicinity of Thirty-eighth-street and the North River were naturally anxious to get rid of the noxious establishment, regardless of consequences. The aid of the Board of Health was accordingly invoked, and the Company were compelled to discontinue the business of rendering.

But although the Company was forbidden to boil down animals within the City limits, its contract to remove dead animals still remained in force. One section of this agreement provided that if the contractors fail to fulfill any of its stipulations, the work might be done by others at their expense. Here was a dilemma: the animals must be removed, but no fires could be kindled beneath the rendering vats. But the contractors did not long remain in doubt as to their course. They had agreed to remove the animals outside of the City limits, and they would do it. The Lower Bay was outside the City limits, so they determined to collect the animals as heretofore, but to simply skin them and then throw their carcasses in the waters of the Lower Bay!

This was a solution of the difficulty, so far as the contractors were concerned, but it was the beginning of troubles for the residents along the Long Island shore, in the vicinity of Bath and New-Utrecht, and the opposite side of Staten Island. The surface of the Bay in front of their houses is at times thickly studded with dead dogs and horses, in all states of decomposition, and the air is made loathsome with the odors emanating from them. Carcasses are constantly being washed ashore, so that in some instances families are reported to have been compelled to leave their homes on account of the nuisance. The Board of Health has been again implored to put a stop to to this outrageous conduct on the part of the contractors, but as the Board has no power to act outside the Metropolitan limits, it has not as yet been able to afford any relief. Many of the inhabitants of Long Island who are suffering from this cause threaten to take the law into their own hands, and to restrain the Company by violence if the authorities cannot protect them. That the nuisance is all but intolerable, no one who has recently made a trip down the bay will deny. Indeed, in some instances, the decaying carcasses are seen floating about the City docks. The only question seems to be who has jurisdiction in the matter, and it is one that should be speedily answered.

Dr. FRIEDRICH KAPP, formerly one of our Commissioners of Emigration, is a witness whose testimony as to the aspect of financial matters in Germany should not be wholly devoid of weight in Wall-street. His words should hold in check the rosy representations of those among us who believe, or pretend to believe, that there is no cloud in the financial sky. Writing from Berlin, he declares that it is "difficult and almost impossible to get cash money for good securities and bonds." "Nowhere," he says, "is credit or money to be had, and at present there is no prospect for getting any." The immediate object of Dr. KAPP is to stimulate subscriptions in this country in aid of the German cause, but his statements have a much wider significance.

* * *

The Republican State Committee of New-Jersey remind the Republicans of the State that if they hope to rescue it from Democratic control they must bring intelligent, energetic and unselfish effort to bear upon the approaching campaign. Unselfishness is less frequently heard of in political management than vigor and intelligence, but it is quite as essential to enduring success. Partisan hacks and traders may have their uses,—though we confess we don't know what these uses are; but the aid they render is trifling compared with the injury they inflict. They are as a millstone, tied to the party's neck. Following out the idea, the New-Jersey Committee recommended that only the "ablest and most tried and faithful men be selected as standard-bearers"—nominating them "not to serve personal ambitions or private ends, but the general welfare of the State and the party." How would our fussy City politicians like the application of this test?

* * *

That is a funny organization of which Mr. CLAPP, the Public Printer at Washington, is the President. Its professed purpose is to superintend the collection and expenditure of contributions connected with the Fall campaign,—and to do it, of course, in the Republican interest. The initial resolution approves of voluntary contributions as more beneficial than a system of arbitrary assessments, but at the same time denounces as unworthy of "party favor and support"—that is, we suppose, continuance in office—office-holders who do not contribute liberally to the cause. In what respect do "voluntary contributions," which are thus exacted, differ from "arbitrary assessments?" However disguised, this practice of enforcing contributions from every clerk in the employment of the Government is scandalously bad. So long as it continues we cannot wonder at incompetency and rascality in office.

* * *

Of all the anti-Chinese agitators, those of San Francisco are alone consistent. In the Atlantic States, the prevention of Chinese immigration is advocated by men who insist that Americans shall have free access to China, and recognized rights when they get there. In California, on the contrary, the exclusion of Chinese is associated with a demand for the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty. This is as it should be. We cannot object to Chinamen coming here, while American merchants go to China and reside there. There are two sides to the policy of non-intercourse,—both barbarous, but each the logical accompaniment of the other. Of course, Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR will write another letter,—this time championing a general policy of non-intercourse.

* * *

Alabama Republicans pride themselves, not unreasonably, upon the improvement of the credit of their State since reconstruction took it out of Democratic hands. "The bonds of Alabama," remarks the party organ published at Montgomery, "which were sadly depreciated while the post-bellum Democracy held sway, have under two years of Republican control reached figures sometimes above and never below par." Ex-Gov. ORR asserts that in South Carolina Republican rule is similarly justified. "This same party," he says, "whatever may have been its extravagance or improvidence, has raised the market value of the bonds of the State from twenty-six cents in January, 1868, to about ninety cents at the present time." Now, as the credit of a State reflects so much of its prosperity as is contingent upon the action of the local Government, we submit that these facts speak eloquently in praise of reconstruction.

* * *

The *Pall Mall Gazette* commends to the natives in England the example of the natives in India, who are instituting reforms in regard to the cost of their marriage ceremonials. Extravagance in that particular is not confined either to India or England. We see a great deal too much of it in America. "One caste, the Kayattes, is stated to have become convinced of the folly of the practice, and have fixed a maximum which in future is not to be exceeded." It will be some time, we fear, before New-Yorkers are as wise as the Kayattes. Certain it is, however, that there would be more marriages if economical habits before and after rendered marriage a less expensive luxury.

* * *

Even from Tennessee comes evidence that the reign of partisan fury draws to a close. The Knoxville *Chronicle*, whose Radicalism cannot be questioned, and whose utterances reflect the opinion of the most thoroughly Republican section of the State, counsels the abandonment of irritating tactics in the approaching campaign. "Is it not time," asks the *Chronicle*, "that men's reason should be appealed to, instead of their passions and prejudices?" The query has a special fitness in Tennessee, where the animosities engendered by the war have colored legislation and politics to an extent that is probably paralleled only in Missouri. But it applies with more or less force to every Southern State. In all, the time has come when epithets must give place to argument,—disfranchisement and proscription to generosity and conciliation.

* * *

There is something almost ludicrous in the frequency and minuteness with which Washington correspondents chronicle the progress that is being made in the preparation of the bonds authorized by the Funding bill. We are enlightened upon the subject as solemnly as though funding the debt were at this moment a feasible thing. Whatever the Secretary of the Treasury may have supposed when the scheme was before Congress, the Franco-Prussian war renders the idea of its early application hopeless. If the German and Paris bankers who were cited as eager to take a four per cent. bond, ever had an existence, it is quite evident that now they can do nothing. The part of wisdom would seem to be, then, to allow the whole subject to sleep until the return of more propitious times. Nothing is gained by talking continually of what cannot at present be accomplished.

* * *

We allow a well-informed Boston correspondent to sketch the character and present the claims of the third-party ticket which has been nominated in Massachusetts in the interest of Prohibition. If, as seems not improbable, WENDELL PHILLIPS, as the head of the ticket, be also taken up by the anti-coolie class and the labor reformers generally, it cannot be doubted that he will make a vigorous fight and poll a by no means contemptible vote. What good will be thereby effected, it is not so easy to discover. The Republican vote proper will be weakened, since the majority of Prohibitionists in the State are Republicans; and thus the party whose record indicates its fitness and power as a reforming agency will suffer in its general capacity for local usefulness at the hands of professed friends. Mr. PHILLIPS is consistent: he has never aided the Republican cause. But what shall be said of the Republicans who now help him to injure it?

The Free Methodists—An Exposition of Their Views.

The Free Methodists, a sect entirely distinct from the Methodist Episcopal Church, have published the following manifesto of their tenets:

> Free Methodists are devoted to the promotion of pure Bible religion—the promulgation of pure Bible truth. Free Methodists are opposed to slavery, serfdom, and aristocracy, in all their forms. Free Methodists are opposed to balls, lotteries, oyster suppers, fashionable parties, &c., gotten up to obtain money for religious purposes. The appeal should be to man's moral sense and not to his love of carnal pleasure. Free Methodists are opposed to the erection of extravagantly costly and ornamented churches, with sold or rented pews for the accommodation of the rich, to the inevitable exclusion of the poor, to whom the Gospel is specially sent. Free Methodists are opposed to costly and ornamental dress, furniture and equipage, as being opposed to the plainness and simplicity required by the Christian religion. Free Methodists are opposed to worshiping God by proxy, as is attempted to be done in churches that give their singing into the hands of a few trained performers. Free Methodists are opposed to the substitution of reading for preaching, and its usual accompaniment of standing for sitting in time of prayer. Free Methodists are opposed to secret lodges for moral or benevolent purposes, as it believes, in the words of Jesus, that "whatsoever doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought in God." Free Methodists are opposed to intemperance in all its forms and phases, and in favor of the enactment of a most stringent prohibitory liquor law. Free Methodists are opposed to the pernicious literature of our time embodied in novels and the various publications designed to feed and develop the evil propensities of human nature, which is flooding the land and infecting our people, especially the young, with its deadly miasmatic influence. Free Methodists are opposed to ministers lording it over God's heritage, (1 Pet., v., 3,) or over one another; are in favor of ministerial equality, and opposed to the dogma that a certain class or order in the ministry has, by divine right, the exclusive power of ordination; but believe that different offices may obtain among the ministry as seemeth best for the general good of the Church after godly deliberations in her general gatherings.

The Erie Canal—Proposal to Purchase an Extension.

The Erie *Dispatch* of the 19th says: "A number of capitalists, coal-mine owners and iron manufacturers, held a meeting in this city, on Thursday, to mature plans for the purchase of the Erie Extension Canal. Many of the gentlemen present are owners of mines and furnaces in the Chenango Valley, and are interested in the canal shipments of coal and ore to and from this city. It is understood that the meeting was unanimous that the canal should be maintained as at present. The effect of the discussion as to enlargement is said to have been to discourage the building of boats, boating men being indisposed to risk the capital necessary for larger craft. The canal is in great need of repair at this time. A proposition was submitted to Gen. REED, by the other stockholders, for the purchase of the entire canal property. The General holds it under advisement and it is expected an answer will be returned in a few days."

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Completeness of the Organization—Its Numerical Strength—Sketches of the Principal Commanders.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 26, 1870.

There has been much speculation in regard to the numerical strength of the contending armies. In order that you may possess reliable information, I have copied the inclosed statement from an official return published by Dr. ENGEL, the chief of the Statistical Bureau at Berlin. There cannot be any doubt as to the authenticity of these figures. It will be seen that in time of peace the army of the North German Confederation numbers 330,000 men. The War Department has, consequently, a herculean task to perform, when, at the first war cry, the number has to be raised three-fold. And yet, so perfect and methodical are all arrangements, that the operation can be accomplished with the greatest ease, and at a few days' notice. Nearly four hundred thousand men have already been dispatched toward the Rhine, while one hundred thousand remain in the Northern provinces, in defense of Hanover, Holstein, &c. The remaining portion is fast pouring in at the various depots, and, on Aug. 5, all is expected to be in working order. Assuming that, as a rule, things progress very slowly in Germany, it must be admitted that the military organization forms an exception. The whole may be likened to a piece of machinery of a most wonderful construction, the wheels of which are so well fitted into each other as to ensure the utmost safety and precision. The delicate structure requires that everything be dovetailed in a manner to meet all possible emergencies, and to guard against confusion.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Without having recourse to extreme measures, and without the necessity of pushing with extraordinary efforts, there will be 960,000 men under arms in less than twenty days from the declaration of war. These forces are divided into twelve army corps, each numbering 80,000 combatants. The following is a tabular statement of the numerical strength of the forces of the North-German Confederation:

		IN TIME OF PEACE.		ON WAR FOOTING.			
		Offic'rs.	Rank and File.	Offi-cers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Rank and File.
Infantry	115 regiments	6,714	190,668	8,064	361,984	14,272	634,223
Reserve	115 battalions			2,342	128,176		
Second Reserve	115 battalions			3,866	134,160		
Rifles	18 battalions	430	8,776	386	15,612	840	29,384
Reserve	18 companies			72	5,472		
Second Reserve	18 companies			72	4,500		
Cavalry	76 regiments	1,696	54,122	1,748	49,620	2,680	82,508
Reserve	16 regiments			386	15,630		
Second Reserve	[illegible]			500	[illegible]		
Artillery	13 regiments	1,135	22,193	1,262	54,177	3,328	105,969
Reserve	13 regiments			160	14,760		
Second Reserve	13 regiments			560	9,960		
Engineers, pontoon, train, staff	[illegible]	1,996	14,617	[illegible]	41,682	3,692	85,066
Total		12,976	303,914			23,432	936,749

THE LEADING COMMANDERS.

The supreme command of the army is exercised by the King personally, with Count MOLTKE as Chief of Staff. His Majesty is expected to leave the Prussian capital toward the end of the week, when he will immediately assume command of all the forces of the North. The Crown Prince, his son, has been appointed to the command of the Army of Southern Germany, including Wurtemburg, Bavaria and Baden. The Prince was born in 1831, and, as your readers are aware, married the Princess Royal of England. During the Austrian war he led three army corps, and established his reputation as a skillful and energetic commander. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, a nephew to the King, was born in 1828, and is generally considered the *beau ideal* of a Prussian officer. He commanded in the war against Denmark, and subsequently led three army corps against the Austrians in 1866. He will probably assume supreme command of all the guards and other crack corps operating in Rhenish Bavaria. The improved tone prevalent in the Prussian Army of the present day is mainly ascribed to the arduous labors of this Prince. He has done much, it is said, to alleviate the relative position between officers and men, and consequently he is looked upon by all as a general favorite.

COUNT VON MOLTKE.

But the leading spirit of the army—the "*facile princeps*"—is Count MOLTKE. He was born in 1800, but at the first glance, neither his looks nor his deportment seem to betray him, and a casual observer certainly would give him no more than fifty years. I had the good fortune of being his *vis-à-vis* at dinner for two consecutive days. It is needless to say that etiquette forbids "interviewing" in this part of the world. Moreover, any attempt in that direction would have proved, under any circumstances, a dead failure, inasmuch as his reticence has become almost a by-word. Although like many other great generals, Count MOLTKE is little inclined to be talkative, he is considered as one of the greatest linguists in Prussia. I had the fullest opportunity of closely observing and minutely scrutinizing this great man, and I confess I was literally charmed. The mien of modesty and his retiring manner was extremely winning. In my peregrinations through the world, I have often had occasion to observe and even to admire the calm and apparent unconcerned manner displayed by great heroes or prominent statesmen. But on further examination, I have invariably been doomed to disappointment. Simplicity turned out, as it were, merely a matter of education; the taciturn and retiring demeanor proved to be the result of mannerism. In fact, I had to learn that these men thought and felt like other mortals. But I was forcibly impressed that this must be otherwise with Count MOLTKE, and I was irresistibly reminded that no man was ever great without some degree of divine inspiration:—"Nemo vir magnus sine afflatu aliquo divino unquam fuit."

Persons who hesitate to believe that Prussia is fully prepared to meet the dangers of the impending struggle, will find in the mien and deportment of Count MOLTKE unmistakable evidence that nothing has been neglected to render the position of his country invincible. They will find that he carries with him the conviction that his army is unconquerable. All that forethought and human skill can devise has been provided for. He is contented to leave the rest to the Lord of Hosts. LUPUS.

TURKISH NEUTRALITY.

The Sublime Porte and the War—Military and Naval Preparations.

From the Levant Herald.

Though the policy of absolute neutrality, which we ventured on Monday to indicate as the only one for the Porte during the coming struggle, was almost a matter of course for so prudent a statesman as ALI PASHA, we learn with satisfaction from an authoritative source that this has already been positively decided upon by the Divan. A special Council of the Ministers was first held at the *yali* of the Grand Vizier, and another at the palace under the personal presidency of the Sultan, at which, besides the Seraskier, several high military officers attended. In the result it was decided to place the army on a footing of active service, and to call out the *redifs* of the first class. The latter measure will raise the available military force of the country to 300,000 men, which can in a few weeks be further increased to 400,000 by mobilizing the second class of the reserves. Nearly the whole of the infantry of this force can be at once armed with breech-loaders. The field artillery, too, is to be immediately reinforced by 200 GATLING's *mitrailleuses*, the contract for which was signed by the agent of the American manufacturer only a few days ago. The cavalry will be the least perfectly equipped arm, but its remounts are also to be forthwith completed; and, altogether, within six or eight weeks the Porte will be in a position to make its neutrality respected—come persuasion or pressure from what side it may. In the ultimate event it would also be entitled to a contingent of 10,000 men from the Khédive, a force which, in the hands of his Highness' American officers, would probably be as efficient as any of its size at the command of the Government. The navy is at the same time to be put into an effective state, and, as a first step toward this, an iron-clad squadron, consisting of two heavy frigates and three corvettes, is at once to proceed on a cruise to the Archipelago, under the command of Admiral IBRAHIM PASHA. The other ships in the Bosphorus will also receive their full service complement of men and stores, with a view to possible bad weather from the north.

THE BATTLE OF WISSEMBOURG.

Particulars of the Engagement—An English and a French Account.

The correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing from Mayence under date of Aug. 5, closes his letter with the following description of the battle of Wissembourg, having obtained his information, as he says, from both German and French soldiers who were engaged in the contest:

"Wissembourg is a little town of 6,000 inhabitants, situated upon the Lauter, at the edge of the French frontier. It is a station upon the railway from Strasbourg to Mannheim. It is generally marked upon maps as a fortified town, but this is an error. The Wissembourg lines still exist, but are unarmed and are in a state of ruin. These lines were constructed by Marshal VILLARS in 1705, during the Spanish war of succession. The best proof that they are not at present armed is, that although the Prussians have taken the town, the only gun they have captured is a small field piece. Had there been many guns in position, they must, of course, have fallen into their hands. Between Wissembourg and the Rhine the country is nearly a dead flat; to its left, however, it is broken up into hills, among which the Lauter, which above Wissembourg is a Bavarian stream, has its source. The hill immediately to the left of Wissembourg appears to be called Geisberg, though it is not marked by that name in the maps I have by me.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday, a French division estimated at 25,000 men, advanced from Wissembourg, crossed the Lauter, and attacked the Fifth and Eleventh *corps d'armée* of the Prussians which were stationed in or near Bergzabern in the Landau road. Here the fight raged with the greatest fury. Every orchard, every dwelling was contested with the most extreme obstinacy. The French chassepot committed the greatest destruction among the Prussian ranks at short distances; but I have not been able to hear whether the *mitrailleuse* was brought into action, or, if so, with what effect. The contest was a most obstinate one; the French claim that they were gaining ground, while the Prussians admit that the French fought with extreme and desperate bravery. At this time the Crown Prince moved the second Bavarian corps d'armée down behind the hill of Geisberg, probably as far as the village marked on the map as Lemb, which is about two miles distant from, and a mile to the south of Wissembourg. Following the Lemb-Wissembourg road they crossed over Geisberg, and fell upon the rear of Wissembourg, capturing some 500 prisoners, the French tents and stores, and then attacked the French in the rear, these being, therefore, taken between two fires. Although taken by surprise, the French appear to have defended themselves with extreme gallantry, and contrived to retire from the field of action with the loss only of one four-pounder gun, of which the horses were killed. The Prussian officers speak in terms of high admiration of the gallantry of their enemies, and these return the compliment, speaking with special laudation of the Bavarians. How far this account is true I know not, but it bears strong marks of likelihood on its face, and if *si non è vero*, is at least *ben trovato*. It is at least the connected story which I make out from a variety of statements. I admit that there is a weak point. It is difficult to see how the French, caught in so complete a trap, extricated themselves with the loss of so comparatively few prisoners and of one gun only. Driven off the road to their right they would have no road crossing the Lauter until they reached Lauterburg, close to the Rhine, a distance of seven or eight miles from Bergzabern, and which a beaten army could hardly accomplish in the face of a greatly more numerous enemy without the loss of many guns and prisoners. The more probable explanation appears to me that the Prussians, coming down from Geisberg, kept to the left of Wissembourg, and that the French remaining in Wissembourg kept them at bay until the French General was able to throw back his left wing to cover the lines of retreat for his right and centre, in which case Wissembourg itself would not have fallen into the hands of the Bavarians until the French had passed through it. This, supposing the other portion of the narrative to have been correctly stated, would appear to have been the most probable course of events.

In respect to the number of troops engaged, except as to the broad fact that the French were greatly outnumbered, it would be difficult to form an opinion. The French force was stated at 25,000, but I have no means of judging of the accuracy of the statement. Upon the Prussian side, according to their own telegrams, three *corps d'armée* were engaged. The peace footing of each *corps d'armée* may be put roughly at 25,000 men, the war footing at 50,000, or, with the addition of the Landwher, at nearly 100,000 men. At present it may be assumed that the strength of each corps is 50,000 men; but at the same time it is not probable that the whole force of each corps was engaged. If only half the strength of each corps was brought into action we should have a total of 75,000 men, in addition to which we know that a portion of the Guard was engaged, as the telegram mentioned the First Regiment of the Guard as having specially suffered. Making, therefore, every possible deduction, it is evident that the Prussians must have had a force engaged at least double that at which the French division is estimated. The action, therefore, although an undoubted French defeat, cannot be considered as anything but creditable to French valor. All this is of course dependent upon the accuracy of the reports upon which my account of the battle is founded. At any rate, the strategy of the Crown Prince appears to have been brilliant, and it appears probable that the French will find themselves out-generaled throughout the campaign. As I am closing this, the news comes in that the fighting continues today; that the Prussians are following up their successes of yesterday, and that MCMAHON's divisions are in full retreat upon Saverne. It is also stated that the wounded in the next train will be the first victims of today's engagement."

The *Patrie*, of Paris, of the 6th inst., describes Wissembourg as being only partially fortified, being surrounded only by some works which are connected with the lines of the Lauter. The town is situate rather more than half a mile from the frontier, on the road to Landau, and about twenty-seven miles north-east of Strasbourg, and forms a gorge which opens into the Rhenish plains to the south, and to the Vosges to the west. About two and one-half miles to the west, upon the road to Bitsche, is the hill called du Pigeonnier, which rises about 800 metres above the level of the sea, and about 700 above the valley of the Lauter, upon the banks of which Wissembourg is built. The ground from Wissembourg to this peak for about half a mile rises gently, and then suddenly, at the bend to the right which the road from Bitsche makes, the ascent becomes more steep, so that the road is necessarily winding. The road from the Col du Pigeonnier to Chimbach runs through a woody country, easily defended, crosses the forest of Mundat, and after running rather more than a mile beyond, reaches the little village of Chimbach, which lies about 360 metres above the sea level. The road then descends for upward of a mile to Lembach, where the elevation does not exceed 200 metres. It passes through the forest of Katzenthal, running in a small valley, and terminating at Bitsche, about forty kilometres distant from Wissembourg. The *Patrie* states that "a French officer, who was engaged in the vigorous resistance offered to the attack on Wissembourg by the Prussian Army, wrote off immediately to reassure his relations of his safety. His letter, written in haste at the close of the engagement, confirms in every point the official telegram of the 5th of August:"

"The Prussians had massed their troops in the small forest which runs near the course of the Lauter, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains. They had numerous regiments *échelonnés* between Landau and Belligheim. For several days previously spies employed to reconnoitre had entered Wissembourg. It was in front of that town that the action was fought. The three regiments of the division of Gen. DOUAY, although very inferior in numbers (being about one to twelve,) offered a protracted and heroic resistance to the bulk of the Prussian Army whose battalions, decimated by our bullets, were constantly replaced by fresh troops. Not being in sufficient force to repulse them completely, it became necessary, after a most fierce conflict, to return gradually toward the Col du Pigeonnier, in order to prevent the enemy from seizing the only passage of the Vosges which leads to Bitsche upon the other slope of those mountains. An impregnable citadel stands upon a rock which commands the town of Bitsche. The Prussians besieged it in vain in 1797. I have not sustained even a scratch. I do not yet know the exact number of the killed and wounded. It is, therefore, better to say nothing on that subject at present, that I may not exaggerate or diminish the true figures. But we have to deplore the loss of our brave Gen. DOUAY, (ABEL,) which was revenged, I can assure you, by the heavy losses which the range and accuracy of our chassepots inflicted upon the enemy. It is a curious, but sad coincidence, that the 5th of August was the fête day of our General—ST. ABEL. We are told that a cannon was captured by the enemy. The following are the circumstances: The French artillerymen serving that piece had all been killed after the horses had been shot down and the wheels of the gun-carriage smashed to pieces by a shot. This gun thus abandoned to the enemy was retaken almost immediately afterward by our soldiers, and by them rendered unserviceable, but could not be removed because the wheels were broken. We hear, also, unhappily, that some prisoners were made by the Prussians. The moral condition of the troops who were engaged in the action is nevertheless excellent. They are burning to engage in a real fight, which cannot long be deferred, and to make the Prussians pay dearly for this trifling advantage, which they owe entirely to their greater numerical strength. Let us hope that Marshal MCMAHON will obtain a brilliant revenge, and that we shall speedily re-enter Wissembourg."

WAR NOTES.

The Crown Prince of Prussia traveled very rapidly through Bavaria. At Ingolstadt, however, he left his carriage, and after the officers had been presented to him, he spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, I introduce myself to you as the Commander-in-Chief of the Bavarian Army. I cannot tell you how greatly honored I feel at your King having intrusted this post to me. We will not conceal from ourselves that we are about to enter on a difficult contest, but the general enthusiasm which we find in every district of Germany induces me to hope that, by the help of God, it will be a victorious contest, which will lead to a lasting peace and the prosperity of Germany. Let us, therefore, depend on our good cause and on our good swords."

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says that those who have observed the slight skirmishes on the frontier state that the French soldiers opened the boxes of their rifles and spat into them before almost every shot. "If this be the case," he continues, "it is a bad sign for the celebrated Chassepots, which are now really first put to the test, in spite of the 'wonders' they did in some charges at Mentana. Our rifles have passed through their age of wonders, and we shall be content if they do their duty. From what I have seen in these small encounters, I am inclined to believe that on account of the haste with which they shoot, and the great distance at which they fire, the French soldiers will exhaust their ammunition before ours get thoroughly warm." He believes the Germans will economise their ammunition better, aim more quietly, and wait till they get nearer to the enemy. "If the *mitrailleuse* be placed at as great a distance from us as the riflemen, all we shall have to fear from it will be a great havoc among the skylarks."

An infantry company having been called in, a few days ago, in Berlin, the Captain found there were eleven men over the number. He requested those who had the largest families to withdraw, and after a dead pause one man stepped forward and stated he had nine children, the youngest of them newly born, and no one to attend to his business for him. He was at once dismissed, but on the following morning he reappeared and told his officer that as his wife was better and understood his trade, he was resolved to march with his regiment. The military authorities in this city are greatly embarrassed with the number of volunteers. One of the Berlin battalions having been summoned to the standards, 1,200 men presented themselves, instead of 1,000. The odd 200 were partly persons liable, indeed, to military service, but who had not been called in, and partly of volunteers from the new provinces who were not bound to serve. One feeling pervades all Germany.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* has an article on the chances of NAPOLEON III., from which we take the following passage: "War is a game of dice for both parties. One difference, however, exists; a single victory is not decisive for NAPOLEON. The war which has united all political parties in Germany is a national undertaking, and the will of a nation is strong and enduring. On the other hand, the first defeat will become a domestic danger to the present ruler of the French. Even his uncle had to leave the country when he was unsuccessful. The French separated their destiny from his, to save what they could. Such are NAPOLEON's chances in this war, and whoever becomes his ally will share them. In opposition to the possible advantages which may be gained, stands the chance of being abandoned by NAPOLEON, as soon as he thinks he no longer requires an ally. This is the prospect in case of a common victory. In case of a defeat, his friends will find that they have entered a ship with which NAPOLEON intends to blow up a powder-magazine."

The *North German Correspondent* says: "A good deal of amusement was caused in Berlin by the French account of the outpost affair on the 2d inst. at Saarbrücken. It is stated that 20,000 Prussians had retreated before a spirited bayonet attack, and that the *mitrailleuses* 'had done wonders.' The last expression in a French dispatch, is *de rigueur*. Now, we had fully expected to see the two men in buckram grow into eleven, but we were not prepared to see them made into twenty. It would, of course, never have done to confess that to dislodge three companies of the Prussian Fortieth Regiment and a handfull of horsemen from an unfortified and naturally weak position, the Emperor found it necessary to call up three entire divisions with their *mitrailleuses* and twenty-three pieces of cannon, thereby showing his strength at this point, and letting the small Prussian detachment know all it wished to know in holding the place so long as it did. In his official reports the nephew seems ambitious of being the worthy successor of the uncle, and we have no doubt that, judging by this first specimen, his later bulletins will rival in accuracy and veracity those of the first Empire."

We read in the *North-German Gazette*: "The papers which have been found, during the last few days, in the possession of several persons suspected of being spies cast a strange light on the plans which the French Government has long entertained with respect to Germany. The interest which the second Empire feels for our country is so great that it has considered it necessary to organize a perfect system of Police for its use. All Germany has been divided into French Police districts, each of which was placed under an official who bore the title, *inspecteur de première* or *de seconde classe*, and had a number of agents under him. Hamburg, Hanover, Coblence, Wiesbaden, &c., were the residences of the inspectors, while a number of agents were spread over the whole country. The chiefs of the divisions had to send exact reports to their director at Paris. Their annual reports were forwarded to the Emperor in person. These documents, for the most part, referred to the political and military position of Northern Germany. The chief task of the agents seems, from the correspondence as yet discovered, to have consisted in attempts to establish a connection with the disaffected of all parties, for the purpose of directing their hopes to France. The activity shown in this respect was truly astonishing, and the Imperial Government will only have to regret that, in the decisive hour, so little gratitude has been felt for its benevolent intentions. We have a right to ask why a foreign Government required so peculiar an apparatus in our country. Can any one, after this discovery, deny that France has long been preparing to spread among us that civilization whose missionaries are the Turcos and the Zephyrs!"

No Hope of Restoring Peace by the Interference of Neutral Nations—A German View of the Question.

The Berlin *Post* regards the summoning of a Congress, in the hope of restoring the peace of Europe, either now or immediately after the first engagement, as a Utopian idea:

"Do questions really exist between France and Germany that can be settled by discussion? or are there conflicting pretensions that may be reconciled by mediation? Neither we nor the Great Powers know of any such thing. What we do know is, that Germany has been most audaciously challenged, and that when the cause of complaint adduced by France to justify her insulting demeanor had been completely removed, the Imperial Cabinet, which had long before made up its mind, declared war, without being able to bring forward a single fact that even remotely resembled a *casus belli*. The conduct of France stands morally in the same category with the plundering expedition of a robber chief in the Abruzzi. When a traveler is attacked by bandits he defends himself as well as he can. He may even accept the aid of others, but he will hear of no mediation between his own good cause and the bad one of the robber. We too are resolved to defend ourselves, and with our own strength; we require no foreign assistance, and only ask that no one shall protect or favor the aggressor (and we have reason to lay stress on the latter demand;) an attempt at mediation which could produce no good results we unhesitatingly decline. But just because France has conjured up a causeless war, this contest is in the highest sense of the word a national one; it is a war in which no art of diplomacy can mediate between the attacker and the attacked, a war in which the whole nation is unanimously resolved to risk all for all, and by its own strength, and its own strength alone, to prove its right to exist. Let no one misunderstand the earnestness of our purpose, which is equal to the magnitude of the danger. When a peace-loving, and, only a few weeks ago, a divided people, suddenly rises as one man, when all distinctions of parties and the still broader differences that separated the races of Germany are completely forgotten, when the thought of danger to the common country rouses to action the individual like the masses, those who go to the battle-field and those who remain behind; when the youth of the country rush enthusiastically from the lecture-rooms, the schools, the offices and the workshops to join the ranks of an army that includes all classes and conditions, the spectator may be convinced that such a people will not consent to lay down its arms in order to take them up again a few years afterward, but that it is firmly resolved, come what will, to continue the struggle to the last. England knows what a popular war is, and we hope she will not refuse us her sympathies when we fight as boldly for our cause as England did for hers against the uncle of our present enemy."

How the French Papers Took the First Prussian Victories—Excerpts from the Paris Journals.

The excitement in Paris on Sunday, Aug. 7, was tremendous. All the papers recognize the gravity of the situation. The *Soir* says:

"The present is not a time for discussion. It is a time for action. The uncertainty in which we find ourselves cannot be endured a day longer. At the moment when the Cabinet deliberates and edits the news, the enemy advances, perhaps by forced marches, toward the capital. Hesitation is not now possible. It is not proclamations which the people demand; it is guns. It is necessary to arm the nation at Paris, in the departments, everywhere. It is necessary to, open the arsenals, to take arms from them, to distribute them to every eligible man. It is twelve hours since the Government heard of our reverses. What efficacious measures has it taken? We have the Garde Mobile. We have the National Guard. We have the companies of firemen. It is necessary that this evening these numerous battalions should be mobilized. It is necessary that this evening all citizens in arms should be placed under the supreme command and responsibility of an experienced military chief, charged to form from them an army of reserve, intended to go to the succor of that which is at close quarters with the enemy. Whether this chief be Gen. CHANGARNIER or Gen. TROCHU is of little importance. But what we have indicated must be done within twenty-four hours. Otherwise the people will, of their own supreme will, take into their own hands the defense of the country. *Salus populi suprema lex.*"

The other papers speak in a somewhat less excited tone, but not less gravely. The *Patrie* says:

"In presence of the terrible but yet not overwhelming news which it is our sad duty to register, we appeal to all the energy and all the patriotism of our fellow-citizens to second the efforts of our heroic army. We shall not allow ourselves to be disheartened by reverses of which neither the extent nor the gravity has been dissimulated. Let us not forget that there are disastrous victories; our enemies themselves have confessed that they paid dearly for their first success before Wissembourg. Their troops, cruelly broken, are far from being invincible. In the midst of our anxiety and anguish our confidence in the definite success of our arms remains intact. We have not forgotten that our fathers, in 1792, at first suffered bloody checks, and that they saw the enemy invade our territory before they inflicted upon them irremediable defeats. With all our heart we exhort our fellow-citizens to calm and self possession. Let us look the situation in the face without feebleness; our resources are immense, the ardor we feel to employ them is equal; our country is in danger, we know, but we know also that our country will be saved."

The *Liberté* says:

"Doubt is no longer permitted; let us look the situation in the face with all the necessary calm and energy. Our country is not in danger, but its soil is being trodden by the enemy. Our parents, our friends, our brothers of Alsace and of Lorraine have the enemy at their hearths. All France will quiver with indignation and rage at the announcement of this news. Let us await the battle which will take place today or to-morrow without doubt—let us await it with confidence. Our army has its revenge to take. It will take it! All France has today arisen; to-morrow, if it is necessary, it will be under arms."

The *Journal des Débats* writes:

"The Government comprehends, we do not doubt, the gravity of the situation. France, on its side, will show itself in the height of danger, and Government is sure of being understood the moment it appeals to the patriotism and the energy of all. Our country, thank Heaven! has come safe and sound out of the rudest tests. A first success of the enemy, far from frightening us, ought only to make us feel more vividly than ever the necessity of being united and calm. Let us, then, have confidence in this valiant army which a momentary reverse will not be able to move, and let us prove to it that the patriotic inspiration by which it is animated runs at this moment through all France."

L'Histoire has the following:

"We have been defeated! Let us face with a calm eye and firm heart the situation made for the country by the double and sad defeat of Marshal MCMAHON and Gen. FROSSARD. No discouragement! No fainting! The hour has come for great measures and manly resolution. Nothing is lost, nothing is compromised. As it did eighty years ago, our country will raise, if necessary, fourteen armies with which to repulse the Prussian invasion. Let us remember that the victories of Valmy and Jemmapes were preceded by the defeats of Longwy and Verdun. France of 1870 will not forget she is the daughter of France of 1792."

The *Constitutionnel* writes:

"The enemy is upon our territory; superior forces have triumphed over the heroic bravery of our soldiers. But behind the army which Prussia has defeated there is a second. Behind that there is an entire country. France, arise! Let every one of us arm and defend our country! To us, the young men, be the honor of sustaining the efforts of our troops, of arresting the progress of the victorious enemy. To men of riper years, to fathers of families, be the glory of defending the capital, if we succumb in the accomplishment of a patriotic duty! Let all Frenchmen rouse themselves, let every one betake himself to arms. Without doubt, God will not permit that these efforts of individual energy should be necessary; but let us be ready to impose them on ourselves. France is wounded; she is not vanquished. Let us show the enemy that we are resolved to make all sacrifices."

Elsewhere the same paper says:

"However sad may be the news of today, it will depress the courage neither of the army nor the people of France. It will provoke, on the contrary, a new explosion of patriotism. Our fathers learned how bad fortune might be mastered by the force of firmness and boldness. We shall have to act like them. Even if the battle which is imminent should still be unfavorable to us, France will find new forces and take its revenge. But we await this great battle with a confidence which preceding reverses have not shaken. On both sides this time the concentration of forces will be effected. Our enemies will no longer have the advantage of numbers, which alone has hitherto given them victory. While our brave soldiers at last fight on these equal conditions, let us in the interior do all that is possible to sustain them. Let our firmness rise to the height of their courage."

A Catholic Convent Case at St. Louis—Answer to a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The St. Louis (Mo.) *Republican*, of the 19th inst., gives the particulars of a case brought before the Court of Criminal Correction of that city, in which the Lady Superior of the House of the Good Shepherd was served with a writ of habeas corpus to procure the body of a young lady named BLANCHE C. LINGCOLN, who was said to have been restrained of her liberty. The answer to the writ was as follows:

In response to the writ, the Superior and President of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, now here, produces in Court the body of BLANCHE C. LINGCOLN, and avers that she has no authority whatever to detain or confine, or in any manner to restrain the said BLANCHE C. LINGCOLN of her said BLANCHE LINGCOLN's liberty; and for further answer said respondent avers that said BLANCHE is not restrained of her liberty by respondent or any of the officers or employes of said Convent of the Good Shepherd; and the said respondent further declares that the said BLANCHE remains in said institution of her own free will, and at and prior to the service of the within writ has been informed that she is free to depart therefrom whenever she pleases; and having fully answered, she prays hence to be discharged with her costs.

MOTHER MARY, of the Sacred Heart.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the 18th day of August, 1870. Witness my hand and notarial seal. MATHEW O'REILLY,
Notary Public, St. Louis.

Mother MARY, the Lady Superior, Mrs. B. C. LINGCOLN, and Mr. GARESCHE, the attorney for the defense, were in attendance at the Court of Criminal Correction at 10 o'clock, but in consequence of the sickness of Judge WOLF, no court was held that day. Mr. GARESCHE filed his return and the ladies left the Court-room. The Marshal adjourned the Court until this morning. Previous to leaving the Court, Mother MARY asked Mr. MCFALL to allow one of his deputies to accompany them to the convent, which was readily acceded to. The party then left on the Market-street cars.

As was anticipated, this case has excited a deal of attention, and there was a rather numerous and expectant company in Court yesterday. Mrs. LINGCOLN appears to be quite satisfied with her treatment at the convent, and instead of wishing to leave there, prefers a prolonged stay, as is evidenced by the fact that, possessing uncontrolled freedom, she returns to her adopted home. In person Mrs. LINGCOLN is about the medium height, has black eyes and hair, dark complexion, with regular and prepossessing features. It has been previously stated that Mrs. LINGCOLN, who is twenty-three years of age, has been unhappy in her conjugal relations. Her husband, from whom it appears she is now living apart, was connected with the Police force of this city. She was sent by her friends to the House of the Good Shepherd in the month of May last. Since then Capt. BENJAMIN R. JEWELL, a cousin of hers, who assisted to place her in the convent, states that she wrote to him expressing a disinclination to remain at the convent, and asking to be released. Acting on this letter, the Captain, who is a well-known pilot, went to the convent and requested, or, may be, demanded, that he should see his relative. Some misunderstanding arose, and the Captain was refused admission, whereupon he resorted to the ordinary process of law, with the result above mentioned.

Boat Accident at Cincinnati, Ohio—Four Boys Drowned.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 20th says: "Yesterday five boys, CONRAD FISCHER, aged sixteen, son of Dr. VALENTINE FISCHER, No. 125 Laurel-street; JAMES MOORE, aged sixteen, son of Mr. R. B. MOORE; EDWARD BARTON, aged sixteen, and JOHN BARTON, aged ten, sons of Mr. B. BARTON, No. 114 Laurel-street, and ELIAS GREGG, son of Mr. E. C. GREGG, No. 121 Laurel-street, procured a skiff at Newport, and went rowing up the Licking for a distance of nearly four miles. Satisfied with their day's sport they started homeward, and at about 4 o'clock rounded out of the mouth of the Licking and headed up for Newport, hugging the Kentucky shore to avoid the current. Just above the United States Barracks there are at this season always lying a number of empty coal-barges, in charge of a boatman named SPROUT, under which and along whose sides the current sweeps with tremendous force. For some reason our fated young voyagers turned in toward shore across the front of one of these barges, and were immediately drawn under the slanting bow. Conjecture must here supply the place of fact as to the exact nature of the accident which followed, for all the survivor, young FISCHER, can tell, is that all imagined that they were about to be drawn under the barge, and endeavored to shove the skiff off. FISCHER, who was terribly excited last night, and scarcely able to go into details, says that he then dived out of the boat, under the corner of the barge, and came up on its outside, when he began swimming for his life down toward the lower shore of the Licking, near which he was picked up in an exhausted condition by SPROUT and a fisherman, the only person who had, as is supposed, actually witnessed the casualty, and who last night could not be found. FISCHER says that he heard a shout, he thinks from MOORE, and as he came up heard cries for help. SPROUT, who was close by, heard nothing, and only became aware of the accident by finding the skiff drifting bottom upwards at the foot of the barge, and then saw FISCHER swimming across the mouth of the Licking, and nearly gone. This boatman has saved many lives already in this vicinity, and had he heard the first cries for help, the result might have been less sad. As it was, the hat of one of the BARTON boys was alone found floating near by to tell his fate and of that of his three comrades. All were undoubtedly swept under the barge at once, their efforts to keep the skiff off having probably upset her. The affair has cast a gloom over the neighborhood where the boys lived close together, and where they were well known. We understand that a liberal reward will be paid for any intelligence that will lead to the recovery of the bodies, if left at the City Engineer's office. The immediate finding of the remains of any at the present stage of the river is very uncertain, but it is thought they may come ashore near Anderson's Ferry."

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Throngs of Visitors—Prosperous Season for Landlords—Sunday Avalanche—Improvements at the Beach—The Sea-Side House and its Guests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ROCKAWAY,
Sunday, Aug. 22, 1870.

This old-time ocean resort has lost none of its natural attractions since the time when the poet MORRIS sang the delights of whiling away an hour "on the beach at Rockaway," albeit its social character and standing as a watering-place have somewhat changed. Other places have sprung up which were then "unhonored and unsung," but which have since supplanted, in a measure, the famous beach of Rockaway in the estimation of the fashionable world. Yet the same unrivaled surf-bathing may still be had here as of old, the same breakers roar upon the beach, the same magnificent view of old ocean is spread out to view; and—"to him who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms," and cares not for the human surroundings—the same delights may be experienced as inspired the poet's pen in the palmier days of Rockaway. What has been lost to fashion has been gained to the world; and in place of the *bon ton* who were wont to lave their aristocratic limbs in the surf of Rockaway beach, *'oi pollos* now roll and tumble among the breakers with a more reckless *abandon* and a more boisterous glee. To the spectator on the beach the difference between now and then is not so striking after all, for a bathing-dress, after one dip in the bath, is an exceedingly democratic-looking rig, whether worn by male or female. So, in an æsthetic, poetic and artistic point of view, it matters little to him who watches the bathers tumbling in the surf whether "the blood of all the Howards" flows in their veins, or whether it has "crept through scoundrels ever since the flood." One thing is certain: there is a good deal more blood, such as it is, and a good many more bathers, than there used to be in the olden time, and in these warlike days, when forty thousand men are slaughtered in a nine hours' battle, it is quantity quite as much as the quality of blood that "tells."

Rockaway may, therefore, console itself with the reflection that, if it has ceased to be a fashionable resort, it has become a popular one, and that, in losing the "upper ten," it has gained the masses. This is the view that the hotel-keepers take of the matter, and, to them at least, it is a sensible view. They all agree that it has been the most prosperous season ever known at Rockaway. The visitors to the beach have averaged from fifteen hundred to seven thousand daily since the opening of the season. The principal hotel, the Sea-side House, kept by Mr. A. D. FAILING, who was once a "newspaper man," and is now the most popular of landlords, has been full from the day it was opened, and has numbered among its guests ladies and gentlemen and families from almost every city in the United States and British Provinces, including New-Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Montreal and Quebec. Mr. FAILING has added several new features to his establishment during the present season, having completed a spacious pavilion overlooking the beach, comprising a dancing hall and a restaurant, and having also erected nearly a hundred new dressing-booths for bathers. The rush of visitors to Rockaway on Sundays is immense, and is perhaps one of the causes that have tended to depreciate the place as a fashionable resort. They come in crowds from New-York, Jersey City, Newark and elsewhere, and cover the peninsula like a swarm of bees. Seven steam-boat loads arrived here today, and seemed, to the quiet boarders at the Sea-side House, like an invading army. They were an orderly class of people, however, almost without exception, and no rowdyism, drunkenness or unseemly conduct was exhibited during the day. The Sunday irruptions are of the middling classes, who come here with their wives and children to enjoy the surf-bathing and luxuriate on clam-bakes. Several steamers from New-York make trips here regularly on Sundays, among the best and fastest of which is the *Metamora*, Capt. LONGSTREET.

The regular sojourners here occupy their time in bathing, morning and evening, in the surf, sailing, fishing, music, dancing, billiards, bowling, &c., &c. Occasionally they indulge in the pastime of catching sharks, which are quite often seen prowling about on the inland side of the peninsula. Night before last quite an exciting scene occurred in the bay fronting the west side of the Sea-side House. A shark about ten feet in length made his appearance near the steam-boat wharf, and several ineffectual attempts were made to catch him with a hook, when Capt. CHARLES STRINGHAM and AUGUSTUS DAYTON, of New-York, took a notion to try their hand at the animal. Procuring two of the largest hooks they could get they fastened them together, and attaching them to a good-sized rope, got into an ordinary row-boat, and paddled out where the shark lay to tempt him with their bait. The shark readily took to the bait, but did not relish the hooks, and finding it impossible to extricate them from his jaws, he took to his heels (or fins) and started seaward at a most rapid rate, drawing his two would-be capturers after him at a two-forty gait. On they went for half a mile or more, rushing through the waves, their coat-tails flying in the wind and their hats flying off their heads, to the great amusement of the gentlemen and the consternation of the ladies who witnessed the race from the piazza of the hotel. Every one admired the pluck with which they clung to the rope, and the shark himself soon perceived that it was no use trying to run away from them, and so he took a return tack which nearly upset the boat, but did not loosen the grip of the Captain or his companion. On his return the shark struck a bee-line for the wharf, as the spectators supposed, with the intention of upsetting or smashing the boat in passing between the piers; but when the animal got under the wharf he suddenly came to a halt, and stopped to reflect upon the situation. His ingenuity proved equal to the emergency. Instead of treating STRINGHAM and DAYTON to a free ride any longer for their own enjoyment and the amusement of the spectators, he conceived the idea of biting the rope off and cutting his passengers adrift. The idea was no sooner conceived than executed, after which the shark swam leisurely away, while his pursuers, finding themselves outwitted, paddled chopfallen to the shore.

Among the guests stopping at the Sea-side House during the past week were H. Condit and family, of Newark, A. C. Rose and family, Mr. Clark and family, Dr. Cottle and family, J. M. Roberts, J. W. Rich, J. H. Richardson, Ex-Mayor Gunther, Barney Williams, J. W. Moore, O. H. Burdick, Jr., Miss Emma Brogan (the belle of the Sea-side) and her two sisters, Nellie and Gussie, of New-York; A. L. Williams, of Canandaigua; H. W. Butler, of Philadelphia; H. A. Failing, of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Geo. B. Cunningham, of Chicago; J. M. Smith, of San Francisco; John Nichols and wife, of Montreal; G. Y. Strassburgh, and others. Miss Emma Abbott, the promising young vocalist of Chicago, is also spending a few days here, previous to going to the White Mountains. Those who have heard her sing here are extravagant in praise of her powers, and think she will surpass any vocalist whom America has produced, and fully justify the high opinion formed of her by Miss KELLOGG, whose protégé she is.

SURF.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR will be renominated for Congress in the Third Michigan District.

Gen. J. W. DENVER is the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Sixth Ohio District.

Lieut.-Gov. M. M. WALDEN has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans from the Fourth District of Iowa.

Mr. P. W. KINNEY, of Prince Edward, is spoken of in connection with the Congressional nomination from the Fifth District of Virginia.

Gen. J. A. GARFIELD will make the opening speech of the campaign in Ohio, for the Republicans, at Mansfield, 26th inst.

The Democracy of the Sixth Kentucky Congressional District hold their nominating Convention, at Walton, on the 27th inst.

The Democrats of the Cleveland (Ohio) District are to nominate their candidate for Congress on the 30th inst.

JOHN CESSNA, it is said, will be renominated by the Republicans of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District.

P. VAN TRUMP has received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twelfth Ohio District. He had 5,000 majority in 1868.

The Humboldt, Nev., *Register*, for many years a stern advocate of Democratic principles, has come out for the Republican party.

Hon. CHARLES W. WILLARD has been renominated by the Republicans in the First (Vermont) Congressional District.

The prominent Republican candidates for United States Senator from Michigan include JACOB M. HOWARD, WILLIAM A. HOWARD and THOMAS W. FERRY.

Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL has been nominated by the Democracy in the Third Ohio Congressional District. It is at present represented by Gen. SCHENCK.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Seventh District of Illinois will be held at Mattoon, Coles County, on Wednesday, Aug. 24.

S. S. MARSHALL was, yesterday, renominated for Congress by acclamation in the Democratic Convention of the Eleventh (Illinois) District.

The Democratic Conference will meet at Chambersburg on the 24th inst., to place in nomination a candidate in the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Col. CARR, of Galesburg, Ill., has withdrawn from the field as a candidate for the Congressional candidacy in the Fifth District of that State. This reduces the fight down to HENDERSON and INGERSOLL.

Mr. JAMES B. SENER is spoken of as the probable candidate of the Republicans from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia. He is an earnest supporter of President GRANT's Administration.

An address has been issued by the Central Committee of the Democratic Party in Alabama, calling for a Convention at Montgomery on the 1st of September. The language is, as usual, intemperate and in bad taste.

Gen. GEORGE H. ROBERTS, Jr., received the nomination for Attorney-General of Nebraska, at the Republican State Convention, held last week at Lincoln. Gen. ROBERTS resided for some years in Fulton County, Illinois.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* prefaces an article on the probable nomination of ANDREW JOHNSON for Congress as follows: "Thank God, he still lives! Notwithstanding he was stabbed in the house of his friends, he still survives his enemies."

The Democrats of the Third (Ohio) District, are not disposed to offer any opposition to the election of Gen. SCHENCK. Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER is almost certain of the Republican nomination in the Seventh Congressional District of Ohio.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of Indiana, which is represented in the Forty-first Congress by Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, Republican, who was elected by about 500 majority over his Democratic opponent.

The Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District of Tennessee has called a convention, to meet at McMinnville on Friday, the 16th of September, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* says: The proceedings of the late Convention of the Erie County Democracy are affording no little amusement. There is something ludicrous in the notion of deserting party principle and ignoring Democrats to run after half-and-half Republicans.

Gen. JOHN C. BROWN will probably be nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee at the Convention to be held on the 13th of September. Col. DAVID M. NELSON has been invited to put himself forward as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District of Tennessee. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD is the present representative.

The Wilmington *Journal* nominates Col. ROBERT H. COWAN to succeed Mr. ABBOTT as United States Senator from North Carolina. "Col. COWAN," says the *Journal*, "is the unanimous choice of this entire section of the State for United States Senator. We have good grounds for saying that his disabilities would be removed should he be elected. Otherwise we would not urge his name."

The principal candidates for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Twelfth Illinois District, composed of the counties of Madison, St. Clair, Washington, Clinton, Monroe and Randolph, now represented by Hon. JOHN B. HAY, are Mr. BAKER, of St. Clair, and WILLARD C. FLAGG, of Madison. The latter is a wealthy farmer and scientist, and was a member of the last State Senate. The nominating convention for the district meets at Belleville, Sept. 8.

The Scranton, Penn., *Republican* says: "The Democrats are counting upon making large gains in the Congressional elections this year, and some of them are sanguine enough to think that they shall secure the political control of the House of Representatives. We have no fear that this anticipation of theirs will be realized, but it is well to remember that there is a strong likelihood of their making some substantial gains. They will do this however, more by Republican apathy and indifference than by any disposition on the part of the people of the United States to give the political control of the country to the Democratic Party."

The Republican State Committee of New-Jersey, in a lengthy address to the voters of that State, counsel energetic action in the approaching contest, as the only means of insuring the success of the party. "Let men be nominated," says the Committee, "not to serve personal ambitions or private ends, but the general welfare of the State and the party. Let them be men whom the offices shall seek and honor, instead of men who seek the offices merely that they may thereby obtain honor or profit. With such men nominated for the several offices of public trust, and supported by the Republican Party with unanimity and zeal, we believe that the triumph of the party will be assured, and New-Jersey will take her place once more, as she ought, in the column of those States which have in the past contributed so much to the successes of the Republican Party."

The Gettysburg (Penn.) *Star* says the formal withdrawal of Mr. MCSHERRY from the Congressional struggle turns out to be no withdrawal at all. Either his letter to the *Compiler* was a blind, or he took a sober second thought and reconsidered the matter. At all events, when the Convention on Monday last put him in nomination, and resolved to allow him to name his own conferrees, a paper was at once handed in with the names all "cut-and-dry." The thing seemed to be understood. It is rumored that an alliance offensive and defensive is on foot between Adams, Franklin and Somerset, to choke off both SMITH, of Fulton, and MYERS, of Bedford. Judge KIMMEL having backed, WM. MCLELLAN, of Franklin, now wants the nomination. If MCLELLAN can't make it, Franklin is to go for MCSHERRY. Such is the report. But we don't believe that card will win.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the inharmonious Democracy bid fair to lose a Congressman in that State this Fall. In the Fifteenth District, composed of Cumberland, Perry, and York Counties, the fight over the nomination has been very bitter, and threatens to end in a rupture. In Cumberland County, where the Crawford County system is in operation, Mr. JOHN B. BRATTON, editor of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, succeeded in defeating the present Representative, Hon. R. J. HALDEMAN. The latter, however, has succeeded in carrying York County, and Perry County having pledged him its support, his renomination is assured. The greatest of bitterness prevails, and the friends of Mr. BRATTON express their determination to run him as an independent candidate. The vote at the last Congressional election in this district, stood: HALDEMAN, Democrat, 15,818; SMALL, Republican, 12,519. The Republicans now have a splendid opportunity to elect a Congressman from this generally strong Democratic district. A popular candidate and energetic work will do it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

At Niblo's, this evening, "Under the Palm," an adaptation of TENNYSON's *Enoch Arden*, will be given, with Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT in the principal part....The Olympic, as already announced, reopens this evening, with Mrs. JAMES OATES and Mr. FOX in HERVE's comic opera of "Le Petit Faust."

Two or three Colds in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what originally was a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all druggists.

We Regard Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is. We shall do all in our power to introduce it among our friends and acquaintances.—[Henry A. Hitchcock, Sturbridge, Mass.] It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels; gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes. Depot No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

DE GRAFF—HOOPER.—On Dec. 20, 1869, by Rev. J. H. Lent, JESSE V. DE GRAFF to LINA H. HOOPER, both of Esopus.

GREEN—CHURCH.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, by Rev. John A. Roche, D. D., Mr. ALSOP VAIL GREEN to Miss SARAH FRANCES CHURCH.

DIED.

BRITTON.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, DAVID BRITTON, of Westfield, Staten Island.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday, 23d inst. Take 1 o'clock boat from New-York.

DAY.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, 19th inst., CHARLES R. DAY, in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, in Centre-st., Monday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DEXTER.—Suddenly on Saturday morning, Aug. 20, at New Rochelle, ADOLPHUS DEXTER.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

PEDERSEN.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Friday, 19th inst., after a lingering illness, Capt. JAMES PEDERSEN, a native of Christiana, Norway, in the 60th year of his age.

EADIE.—At Nyack, 21st inst., JOHN FRANKLIN, eldest son of John and Mary A. Eadie, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 23d inst., at noon, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Quackenboss, (old No. 228,) Adelphi-st., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

HAINES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday morning, the 21st inst., RICHARD T. HAINES, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Westminster Church, Elizabeth, on Tuesday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt and Liberty streets at 2 o'clock.

HAGAMAN.—In New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 20, GEORGE C. HAGAMAN, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 417 East 50th-st., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

HOXIE.—At Westerly, R. I., on Thursday, the 18th inst., JOSEPH HOXIE, of this City, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Rev. Dr. Budington's Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

KILGOUR.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, FLORENCE ISABEL, only child of George C. and Mary E. Kilgour, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandparents, corner Broadway and Grove-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LYNES.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 19, SAMUEL LYNES, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother Stephen C. Lynes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave depot 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 9, 11½ and 12½ o'clock.

MARSH.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 21, ELIZABETH S., wife of Henry F. Marsh, in the 44th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

ROFF.—At No. 33 Webster-st., Newark, N. J., Friday, Aug. 19, WILLIE, infant son of John L. and Mary Roff, aged 5 months and 16 days.

STURGES.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, JANE FREEMAN, wife of Lothrop L. Sturges, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 116 East 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCHAFF.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 20, JOHN EDWIN SCHAFF, son of Philip and Mary E. Schaff, in his 10th year.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 216 East 11th-st., on Monday, at 4½ P. M. Friends are invited to be present.

STAFF.—Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870, after a short and severe illness, REGINA ELLEN, youngest daughter of John J. and Susan F. A. Staff, aged 15 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 144 West Houston-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SPEERS.—At Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 20, SARAH J., eldest daughter of William S. and Eliza Speers, aged 29 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 124 Wayne-st., Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock. P. M.

TOMPSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, CAROLINE, wife of Thomas Tompson, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 96 2d-av., on Monday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WEBSTER.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on the 20th inst., infant daughter of William R. and Helen C. Webster, aged 4 weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
NEAR GREAT JONES-STREET.
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.

Are now opening their first Fall Importations of WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS. WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DESSERT AND TEA SETS. BOHEMIAN GLASS. FRENCH BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS. CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES, in Glass, (from Osler, of London,) Bronze and Ormolu. Also, GORHAM PLATED WARE, and goods of their own manufacture, comprising the finest selections of the above class of goods ever offered in this country.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express, (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price.
Send for price lists and Circulars.
Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., or GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States, and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting in the Wigwam, 49th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Non-enrolled members must appear personally at this meeting and be enrolled, or by the terms of the constitution they cannot vote at the next primary election.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sanitary Condition of the Metropolis—An Insight Into the Manner of Conducting the Bureau of Inspection of the Board of Health.

The recent reports of yellow fever in Philadelphia, received from infected Southern ports, and Asiatic cholera along the shores of the Black Sea, in conjunction with the unparalleled heat of the present Summer, make it a matter of decided interest to the citizens of New-York to understand the actual sanitary condition of the Metropolis, and the measures taken by the authorities to avert the scourge of epidemic disease. The serried ranks of tenement-houses on the East side, the constant influx of immigrants, with enfeebled frames, prostrated by heat, confinement, and bad diet, a most fickle climate, in which the thermometer often varies twenty degrees in twenty-four hours, are a few of the unsanitary influences which render New-York peculiarly assailable by the dread visitor from the Ganges, or that fatal fever which had its birth in the poisoned swamps of the Rio Grande.

As now constituted the Board of the Health Department of this City consists of four Commissioners proper, two of whom must be physicians of high repute, four Police Commissioners, and the Health Officer of the port. There are four bureaus in the Department, viz., a Sanitary Permit Bureau, a Bureau of Street Cleaning, the Bureau of the Register of Records, and the Bureau of the City Sanitary Inspector. To this last bureau especially is confided the important trust of maintaining the health of the City at the highest standard by removing all known unsanitary influences, and teaching the people to live in accordance with the laws and rules of hygiene. The City Sanitary Inspector, who is likewise Sanitary Superintendent, must be, according to the terms of the new code just published, a practicing physician of at least ten years in the City of New-York. The object of this provision is to insure in that official a thorough knowledge, not alone of his professional duties, but of the past and actual sanitary condition of the City. Dr. MOREAU MORRIS was appointed to this important and laborious position, for which his extended knowledge of all matters pertaining to hygiene, and his practical acquaintance with the workings of American and European Boards of Health, eminently fitted him. Under him are ten Health Inspectors and fifteen Assistant Health Inspectors, assigned to a corresponding number of districts, whose duty it is to work eight hours a day inspecting nuisances and reporting them. All complaints and reports are taken twice a week to the Central Office and placed in the hands of Dr. MORRIS, who is then to determine whether the complaint is valid and affords just grounds for action. Often a slight informality invalidates an Inspector's report, and not the least of Dr. MORRIS' labors is to reinspect all places throughout the City which are considered of questionable salubrity. The inspection of tenement-houses is one of the principal duties of health officers, for on the proper sanitary condition of those teeming hives of humanity the health of the City mainly depends. An average of twenty tenement-houses a week are inspected by each officer, and unless their condition accord fully with the requirements of the law, a complaint is made, the owner notified, and the requisite changes ordered. It is in the promptness with which these notices are served upon owners and the persistency with which they are urged to comply with the law, that the Bureau of Inspection especially distinguishes itself. Once a nuisance is discovered, there is no abatement of effort till its removal is effected, and to this promptness with reference to tenements, built or conducted in violation of law, may, in a great measure, be attributed our immunity from epidemy this Summer. Shanties, sunken lots, privies, cess-pools, defective sewers, contagious diseases, fat-rendering establishments, cellars and basements, factories and workshops, stables, markets, &c., are the *olla-podrida*, which besides tenement-houses require the attention of the tireless custodian of the public health. The great mass and variety of business which those inspections, complaints and reports entail led at first to almost inextricable confusion, and were it not for the close superintendence and assiduous application to these numberless details on the part of the clerk, Mr. JAMES R. GRISWOLD, the wheels of the machinery would speedily clog. The action of the Bureau of Inspection with reference to contagious disease has been attended, so far, with the happiest results. At the beginning of this year the City was threatened with an epidemic of small-pox, which loathsome disease had just ravaged San Francisco. One week last January gave an exhibit of 125 cases in two wards of the City, and with the examples of Paris and San Francisco, in both of which cities the disease had assumed an exceptionally virulent character, there was every reason to apprehend a rapid spread of the disorder among us. Dr. MORRIS at once gave orders to the Health Inspectors to vaccinate every inhabitant in their respective districts, and so zealously was the work performed that the disease was arrested in its incipiency, and from 125 the number of cases dwindled down to four, the latest number reported. Besides small-pox, an epidemic of relapsing fever hovered over the City last Christmas. This insidious disease originated among the miserable Siberian convicts whom Russian clemency huddles together in the mines without proper food or raiment. It decimated the towns and villages of Ireland during the famine years of 1847-8, when it made its appearance in this country for a short time, but was never known in the City of New-York till last November. Since then, owing to the prompt removal by the Board of all sick with this contagion to a suitable hospital on Hart's Island, it has steadily declined, and Mr. NORRIS R. NORTON, the gentlemanly clerk in the Bureau of Inspection, states that we shall shortly witness the extinction of this pestilence. It is to be hoped by the citizens of New-York that this important branch of our City Government will not relax its efforts before it has made New-York what the natural advantages of her situation ought to make her—the healthiest city in the world.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market, during the past week, has been essentially dull, and almost without a single feature of interest. The only sales of City property at the Exchange occurred on Tuesday, and were made by Messrs. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE and WM. KENNELLY. They amounted in the aggregate to only $12,389. The details of the transactions were reported exclusively in the TIMES of Wednesday. On Thursday Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER continued their adjourned sale at Carlstadt, N. J., disposing of over 250 lots at good prices, and in all respects meeting with a gratifying success. This sale was the only one made during the week of property in the vicinity of New-York. On Tuesday last Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, at Scranton, Penn., began the sale of nearly 1,000 lots in that city, and continued it for three days. The result was an eminently satisfactory one, and proves that the New-York method of disposing of real estate will become popular in Pennsylvania, if business men are at the head of the enterprise. The only published detailed report of this sale appeared in the TIMES of Thursday. The transactions noted comprise the entire business of the week. The transfers of City property for last week are in number fifty-one, representing property valued at $790,525. In both number and value, the transfer record, it will be seen, also gives evidence of the existing dullness of the market.

In reference to the business of the present week a change for the better can hardly be hoped for. The only sales to take place at the Exchange are of a legal character, and in suburban property but one sale is advertised—that of JOHNSON & MILLER, to-morrow, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The sale takes place at noon, on the premises, and nearly 300 lots are offered. The first sale on this property, which was adjourned by reason of the storm, and the large number of buyers present on that occasion, demonstrated the fact that the auctioneers will have but little trouble in disposing of the lots to be sold to-morrow. Attention is called to the notice of the very desirable property offered by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, located at Long Branch. Other notices of real estate in the columns of the TIMES will be found well worth the study of all who are interested in these matters, or about to invest in property of any description.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.	
Beekman-place, w. s., 57 ft. s. of 50th-st., 19x90	$58,000
Jane-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 27.6x88 Horatio-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25x87	21,000
12th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103	6,750
61st-st., s. s., 275.7 ft. w. of 1st-av., 99.4½x100.5	45,000
64th and 65th sts., centre line, 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 150x5.11¾x—29.5	2,000
2d-av. and 9th-st., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24.4 ft. n. of 9th-st., 26.4x25	3,000
8th-av., e. s., bet. 121st and 122d sts., 201.10x225x 100x175x100x150	77,000
11th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x100	3,200
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Hoyt and Wyckoff sts., n. corner, 20x80	$10,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 405 ft. e. of Utica-av., in default	7,500
Kent-st., n. s., 124 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 22.6x80x 2.8x100	10,000
Rodney-st., s. e. s., 360 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 20 x100	8,500
4th-st., s. s., 241 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x123.5	7,500
12th-st., s. s., 147 ft. n. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x100	4,200
21st-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.3	2,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 190 ft. w. of New-York-av., 40x149 Carlton-av., e. s., 462 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 19.6x100	9,500
Brooklyn-av. and Douglass-st., n. e. corner, 120.3x230 Brooklyn-av. and Butler-st., s. e. corner, 120.3 x 230	35,000
East New-York-av., s. s., 52 ft. w. of Williams-av., 52.9x74x91.11	5,500
Graham-av., w. s., 83 ft. s. of Van Cott-av., 24x 100	2,000
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 156 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18.9 x100	2,900
Gravesend, (Van Dyck's map, No. 6,) 42 acres and 9 perches	9,000
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Northfield.	
Simonson-av., e. s., on map Simonson and Van Name property, No. 43, 50x114	$350
New-Brighton.	
Jersey and Centre sts., s. w. corner, 92.6x40x92.6 x30	$740
11th-st., on map of property of Smith Ely, No. 8, 25x100	225
Westfield.	
Part of W. Winant's farm on road from Kuisheville, 2 57-100 acres	$1,700
Clifton.	
New-York-av., e. s., adjoining land of J. Garretson, 100x100	$7,000
Castleton.	
Prospect-av., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Lafayette-av., 50x 200	$1,700
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Auction-st., w. s., adjoining Jonston's property, 57x82.4	$460
Orange-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Nesbit-st., 25x 100 Erie Railroad-av., s. s., 138 ft. n. of Nesbit-av., 25x100	5,000
Court-st., s. s., 52 ft. e. from Fairmount-av., 25x 100	350
East Orange.	
Summer-st., e. s., 96 ft. s. of Vine-st., 48x130	$1,000
Clinton-av., e. s., 676 ft. s. from Morris and Essex Railroad, 150x175	7,500
West Orange.	
Cox to James, 5 65-100 acres	$35,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY of the Montreal Gold Mining Association at Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia. It consists of twenty-one acres in the most productive of the mining districts, about twenty-five miles from Halifax and three from the Uniacke station of the Nova Scotia Railroad, with a steam engine, crushing-mill, and the necessary tools for the efficient working of the mine. Offers for the purchase of the above valuable property will be received until the 15th of September next, addressed to the Secretary, W. A. MERRY, Montreal. If none of the offers be accepted the property will be sold by auction at the office of A. Becker, in Montreal, on the 23d day of September, at 11 o'clock.
MONTREAL, July 12, 1870.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.—SITUATED ON THE great highway of the nation, eighty minutes from New-York, the stopping-place for all trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, (commutation only $85,) contains within itself more elements of growth than any city in New-Jersey, (Newark excepted.) Now is the time to buy lots in this thriving city, now they are cheap and offer unparalleled opportunities for investment. They must rapidly appreciate in value. Go with JOHNSON & MILLER, next TUESDAY, to the great sale of the balance of the Van Nuise Farm. Only a limited number of excursion tickets will be issued. JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to exchange for a good Brooklyn house, situated on one of the best avenues in town; has twelve rooms and the usual improvements; grounds comprise four acres well-improved, lawn, garden and shade; barn and stable; valued at $25,000; no mortgage. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 216 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

CHEAPEST CORNER STORE, WITH plate-glass windows, on Broadway; rent, $1,500; will not lease for liquors. Also, splendid corner property on 8th-av., and store on 3d-av. to lease. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 595 6th-av.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE NEW-Brunswick, N. J., lots, call on JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., and they will furnish you with maps of the choicest property ever offered. A limited number of excursion tickets will be issued for next TUESDAY'S 's sale.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY STONE-front house to let, near 43d-st.; size, 25x60x100; good location; rent, $2,500. Also, three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent low; and some smaller houses in good location; rent from $1,400 to $2,000. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 595 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Tenafly, N. J.; new; City conveniences; seventeen rooms; rent very low to a satisfactory tenant, from October to April 1. Apply at No. 89 Gold-st.

I TOLD YOU SO.—HUNDREDS OF NEW-Brunswick lot-buyers will use this expression in less than three years, when lots on the Van Nuise Farm are selling at five times the prices now current. There is no better investment than New-Brunswick lots. Go with JOHNSON & MILLER to their great sale next TUESDAY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling-house, handsomely furnished throughout, and located between 14th and 20th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Parties having houses of this description to let will please address H., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE in the vicinity of 5th-av., between 42d and 52d sts. Address, with particulars, rent, &c., &c., J. H., Box No. 11.

HO! FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A limited number of excursion tickets will be issued by JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., for their great New-Brunswick sale to those who wish to attend with a view of purchasing.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY
will sell on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT
AT QUEENS, LONG ISLAND.

The house is large, built in the most substantial manner and modern style, frame, filled in with brick, flat tin roof, two stories and cellar, contains parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen and Summer kitchen, six sleeping rooms, furnished with marble mantels, &c., &c. The grounds consist of five acres of rich tillable land, lawn around house and ornamental shade and fruit trees, &c., &c.; thirty-five minutes by rail from New-York City and ten minutes' walk from depot. The purchaser can secure more land if required, at low figures.

Also stock, farming utensils, &c., &c., will be sold the same day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point, L. I., at 8¼, 10¼ A. M. and 12¼ P. M. For further particulars inquire of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York, or of B. HENDRICKSEN, Jamaica, L. I.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
TUESDAY, AUG. 23,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.
GRAND CONTINUATION SALE.
279 SPLENDID LOTS
on the
VAN NURSE FARM,
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.
MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY.
UNPARALLELED FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The storm Aug. 10 compelled an adjournment after half of the property had been sold to appreciative buyers. The disappointment expressed by scores who wished to purchase one or more lots has induced the owner to consent to offer the balance on
TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

His instructions to the auctioneers are positive to sell every lot to the highest bidder, regardless of price.
A SPLENDID COLLATION,
consisting of ice-cream and other luxuries, will be served up under a fine tent on arrival of cars.
How to get there: Take 10 o'clock train from foot of Cortlandt-st. on morning of sale, Aug. 23.
MAPS AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York.

Auction sale of
30 CHOICE COTTAGE PLOTS, 50x150 EACH,
at
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
THE AMERICAN BRIGHTON,
beautifully situated on high ground, the
MURRAY HILL OF THE BRANCH,
near the Ocean, the West End and Howland Hotels, the superb residences of Messrs. Hoey, Lester Wallack, &c., and commanding an unbroken view over all the hotels, from the Continental to the West End.
For maps and descriptive circulars apply to the auctioneers and J. W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A STEAM BAKERY, WITH the latest improved machinery, all new; the oven being McKenzie's Improved Patent Reel Oven, with a capacity of 100 barrels of crackers daily.

This bakery has a large lake, inland and home trade, which, with capital, can be largely increased.

A partner with some capital is wanted to take one-half interest, or if preferred the whole interest will be sold.

For particulars address Drawer No. 132 East Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 282 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars inquire at the store.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—THE stock, fixtures, lease and good-will of a livery stable, near Broadway, with the run of a Broadway Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE WATER-POWER AND several buildings and machinery for sale. Inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH
RAILROAD,
OF KENTUCKY,
FIRST MORTGAGE
8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year
Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 28 Broad-st.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION
TO FORM THE
NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
To be located in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the State of New-York, entitled:

"An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation."

Such Company to be known by the name and style of the "NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

CHRIS'N SCHWARTZ,	ADOLF LEVINGER,
MAX. MORGENTHAU,	GEO. M. MITTNACHT,
HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr.	WM. NEUSTAEDTER,
PETER DOELGER,	Dr. EDW. PETZOLD,
CH'N EBERSPACHER,	JACOB BOMBERG,
CHAS. HUBER,	MAX SCHAEFER,
JUL'S KATZENBERG,	M. THALMESSINGER,
FRED'K KRUTINA,	ISAAC WALLACH.

OFFICE OF THE
HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870.
NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 8, 1869.
By order of the Board of Directors,
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY.—You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Company will be held at their office, No. 84 Broadway, City of New-York, State of New-York, on the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. The object of said meeting is to consider and act upon the question of diminishing the capital stock of said company from fifteen million dollars to five million dollars.

WM. G. FARGO,
A. H. BARNEY,
D. O. MILLS,
JAS. C. FARGO,
LLOYD TEVIS,
Trustees of Wells, Fargo & Co.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1870.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,356 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.
ap18-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS,
HENRY GRINNELL, Executors.
ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.
my9-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
SAMUEL LEECH, Executors.
je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. PATMAN, Executor.
je6-law6mM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavement circulated by persons representing that theirs is the same as the "Nicolson Pavement," which is now laid on 6th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 116 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.

C. G. WATERBURY, President.

INVALIDS'
TRAVELING CHAIRS,
From $15 to $40,
for in and out-door use.

Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO PAPER-MAKERS.—Notwithstanding the large advance in the price of Bleaching Powders, I continue to supply my customers at three cents a pound, and will receive new customers at that price. CHAMPION & BISSELL, Nos. 7 and 9 Elm-st., New-York. Chemicals of all kinds for sale.

ALEXANDER LEMON IS AUTHORIZED to collect all debts belonging to the late deceased ROBERT LEMON, flax-dresser, New-York, and to pay all claims properly authenticated. Address SPENCER, HOWLETT & CO., No. 38 Walker-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT
FIRST-CLASS BLACK-WALNUT
CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE,
AT KRIGGER'S WARE-ROOMS,
NOS. 14 AND 16 FOURTH-AVENUE,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1,
COMMENCING AT 10½ A. M.

The catalogue will embrace rich walnut parlor suites, Turkish chairs and lounges, etageres, rich carved bedroom and library suites, library tables, superb buffets, extension-tables, hall-stands, and other first-class furniture.

The attention of parties furnishing is requested, as the sale is peremptory, the goods being obliged to be sold. On exhibition until day of sale, with catalogue.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

NATIONAL ARMORY,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19, 1870.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT of the United States, there will be sold at public auction, at the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass., TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870, the following Government stores, to wit:

2,000	Carbines, various models.
35,000	Muskets, rifle, various models.
90,000	Buckles, various sizes, Japan and brass-plated.
2,400	Pistols, Remington.
46,000	Rosettes.
749	Whips.
3,500	Irons, for artillery harness.
25,000	Bayonets.
37,000	Barrels, various stages.
1	Horse.

Large quantity of parts of arms, various models; Accoutrements, Machines, Saddles, Bridles, Wadding Paper, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be furnished upon application at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., after Sept. 1.

Terms cash.

J. G. BENTON,
Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

LARGE SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON,
COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale on FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on account of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair, ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS, more or less, of WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, to be sold in lots as divided on the ground.

Terms: Cash in Government funds. A deposit of twenty per centum of the estimated value of each lot will be required at the time of sale. Sixty (60) days from day of sale will be allowed to cut up and remove the material, otherwise it will be forfeited to the Government. The right to select and reserve at the time of removal from each lot an amount not exceeding ten (10) per cent. thereof is reserved.

M. SMITH, Rear-Admiral Com'd'g.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NATIONAL White Lead and Zinc Works, No. 180 Front-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed, by order of the Court, receiver of the property and effects of the late firm of CHRISTAL & STRUTHERS, No. 180 Front-st., New-York, and have taken possession at the above place, and am now offering for sale the stock and property of said firm.

Dealers will find it to their interest to call and buy, as I am offering at cost.

All parties indebted to said firm are required to make payment to me only. All parties having claims against said firm will present the same to me for adjustment.

Payment of all demands due said firm must be made without delay, or proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

The balance of stock unsold will be sold at public auction, at No. 180 Front-st., New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JACOB VANDERPOEL, Receiver.
Dated Aug. 1, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron S. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 379, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 379.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 23, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 5, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1869. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 50.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 51.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of Sept. 5, 1870, for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt., in a northerly direction, for a distance of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet.

The extension will probably be divided into two cribs, each thirty feet wide, and of such height as to bring the top of the crib about two feet above the level of average low water of the lake, which is along the line of the proposed extension an average depth referred to the same level, of thirty-two feet.

After the cribs shall have been sunk and filled with stone, which must be done by Dec. 30, 1870, they will be left to settle until the following season, when the superstructure will be constructed and filled with stone to a height of nine feet above the level of average low water.

The cribs will be constructed with grillage bottoms, but in other respects similar to those already forming a part of the extension of this breakwater.

The proposals will state separately the price asked for each foot in length of crib completed, sunk in position and filled with stone, and for each foot in length of the superstructure, to be afterward constructed and filled with stone.

The contractor will be expected in case of undue settlement to maintain the top of the cribs a little above the level of average low water until the period for putting on the superstructure shall have arrived.

The cribs must be sunk in the position prescribed by the engineer in charge, and no work will be paid for unless executed in conformity with the specifications and plans of the work.

Payments will be made after each crib has been sunk and filled with stone, reserving ten per cent. until the superstructure shall have been completed and filled with stone, when the whole amount then due will be paid to the contractor.

Written specifications may be obtained by addressing Mr. D. WHITE, Superintendent at Fort Montgomery, Rouses' Point, New-York, where drawings of the cribs may likewise be seen.

Terms of proposals and guarantees to enter into contract, if the bid is accepted, can be obtained by addressing the same person; and no proposals out of form or without the requisite guarantee, will be considered.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Proposals must be indorsed upon the outside of the envelope, as follows: "Proposals for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington," and addressed to the undersigned at Burlington, Vt.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen.
AUG. 18, 1870.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NO. 126 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK,
Aug. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1,000; Mattresses, hair, 300; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woolen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7,000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown, and any information given at the Office, No. 126 Wooster-st., near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed, "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR TENT-POLES.
OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 20th day of September, 1870, for furnishing at this depot 2,000 sets common or A Tent-poles, more or less.

The Poles to be manufactured from the best clear white pine.

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at the Quartermasters' offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Michigan; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind., and Washington, D. C.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Tent-poles."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HOYT,
A. Q. M. and Depot Quartermaster.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER TRADE.
Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and
FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS,
Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods,
BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture-tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs black engraved in gold. MIDDEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway. Branch ware-room, No. 437 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, slabs, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. KLABER, 194 and 196 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Cambria......Sat., Aug. 27	Caledonia...Wed., Aug. 24
Anglia......Sat., Sept. 3	Britannia...Wed., Sept. 14
India......Sat., Sept. 10	Iowa......Wed., Sept. 21
Australia......Sat., Sept. 17	Caledonia...Wed., Oct. 5
Columbia......Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia...Wed., Oct. 26
Europa......Sat., Oct. 1	Iowa......Wed., Nov. 2

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

DENMARK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE......DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Oct. 15

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth,)	$75	Steerage......	$30
To London......	—	To London......	35
To Paris......	—	To Paris......	38
To Halifax, N. S......	—	To Halifax, N. S......	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Palmyra, Thurs., Aug. 18	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Tarifa, Saturday, Aug. 20	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31	Nemesis, Thurs., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
Return tickets......$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets......$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN......Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR HAVRE.

The first-class side-wheel American steam-ship GUIDING STAR, 2,595 tons, will be dispatched for Havre from Pier No. 46 North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage......	$75 Currency.
Second Cabin......	60 Currency.
Steerage......	30 Currency.

For freight or passage apply to

W. H. WEBB, No. 54 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. GREENE......Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE......Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 31 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College.	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (35 courses,)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School.	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archeology.	
Episcopal Theological School.	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 186 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.

The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.

There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.

The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.

For catalogues or other documents address

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 83 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 367 AND 371 WEST 23D-ST.,

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

COOPER UNION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The free night School of Science and Art, the free day School of Design for young women, the free Schools of Telegraphy for both sexes, will commence on the 1st of October. Applications should be made to, and all the necessary information concerning these free schools for the working classes can be obtained at, the office of the Institute during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Biume's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 179th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduates of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $220 per year.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.

EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, 77 Cedar-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 180 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 180 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Several eminent Professors have been engaged.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.

Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children, At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to

D. A. WOLF, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 593, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS JAUDON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,

Will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 26.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 202 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LADIES' SEMINARIES IN WANT OF good piano and vocal teachers, churches wanting competent organists and singers, will save time and expense by applying to H. SCHROEDER, Director of the American Conservatory of Music, No. 54 Union-square.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments.

E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their tenth year Sept. 20. School for girls, No. 15 West 42d-st., (removed from No. 66 West 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWELVE BOYS under thirteen years of age. Refined home life, with superior school advantages. Terms, $600, Open Sept. 14.

HARRY PECK.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 28, 1870.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.

J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL, DANBURY, CONN., A home school for misses, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.

References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.

For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st.,

opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MRS. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.

MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.

Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANIST'S ACADEMY,

NO. 16 EAST 22D-ST.,

Will reopen on the 15th of September. Circular to be issued at the first part of that month.

BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director,
No. 46 East 22d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 12th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.

Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.

PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT, } Special Partners.
J. B. DICKINSON, }

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership of WHITE & WILLIAMSON, dentists, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. C. WILLIAMSON, at No. 182 6th-av.

FREDERICK W. WHITE,
JOHN C. WILLIAMSON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1870.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, with first-class board. No. 129 West 34th-st.

NO. 13 EAST 38TH-ST.—FAMILIES and gentlemen can find at the above number comfortably furnished rooms and first class board; private table if desired.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, OR for light house-keeping, a second floor, partly furnished. Apply at No. 147 East 27th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL.

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do plain cooking and coarse washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at 58th-st., second door from 3d-av., south side, between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable Scotch woman as first-class cook; either private family, boarding-house or hotel; City or country; understands ice-creams, jellies, all kinds game; is a good baker; best references. Apply for two days at No. 310 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or chamber-maid alone, with best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-recommended young woman as cook; is a thorough cook of meats, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; good baker; soups of all kinds. City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; is a good seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand or bottle, or take care of grown children; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do house-work in a small family in the country, or chamber-work and plain sewing. Apply at No. 21 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as laundress; understands the business in all its branches; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as competent chamber-maid, and would assist at sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMber-work and waiting, or to take care of children. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., are wanted desirable servants, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City; also for country places, viz., cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

THE BEST OF SERVANTS OF ALL nationalities can always be obtained at the magnificent office No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-class help, and first-class help in want of good situations, apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABDE PROTestant middle-aged German, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; will be found willing and obliging, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; strictly sober and can furnish good reference. Address C. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address S. X., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as professed coachman and groom, twenty-five years' experience; the wife as professed cook in all its branches; English Protestants; have no objection to any part of the country. Address R. H., No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, reliable young man, who thoroughly understands driving and the proper care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands horses; is a first-class driver; has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. A. C., new No. 417 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address P. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; can milk; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man employment as coachman; perfectly understands his business in every respect; will be found very useful; has the very best reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children; has lived in first-class families; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class driver and groom, and single man; the best of City reference. Call at or address J. M., No. 30 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; can be well recommended by his last employer. Please address D. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

JANITOR OR LIGHT PORTER'S place wanted by a thoroughly reliable man who has ten years' reference from his last place. Address HENRY JONES, care of Arnold, Constable & Co.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., all good American, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, &c., girls for places now waiting, as cooks, house-workers, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses; young girls and those lately landed.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted, servants, both experienced and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FOREWOMAN in a wholesale cloak-house; must be a person of experience and thoroughly competent to take charge of girls. D. B. BABCOCK, No. 167 Church-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN UNDERHILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Underhill, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL O. DENISON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel O. Denison, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of September, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1870.

au22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr......Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE......Manager

SEVENTH WEEK
of the wonderful artist,
KATHI LANNER,
KATHI LANNER,
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
IMMENSE HIT
IMMENSE HIT
of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
FRENCH QUADRILLE
and
CHAMPAGNE GALOP,
CHAMPAGNE GALOP,
in the new Comic Ballet
SITALA,
THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
SITALA......KATHI LANNER

To commence with a beautiful Terpsichorean Melange.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MONDAY, AUG. 22, ANOTHER SENSATION.

A new original dramatic and fantastic Ballet, in three acts and six tableaux, by Kathi Lanner, entitled

URIELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Manager......JARRETT & PALMER

Second week of the brilliant young American actor,

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

who will appear for the

FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK

in Maeder and McDonnough's

BEAUTIFUL HOME STORY,

founded on Tennyson's celebrated poem, entitled

UNDER THE PALM.

ENOCH ARDEN......Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
ANNIE LEE......Miss LOUISA MOORE

Act 1st—OUTWARD BOUND.
Act 2d—UNDER THE PALM.
Act 3d—HOME AGAIN.

In rehearsal for immediate production a New Romantic Drama entitled

TRUE AS STEEL.

Written expressly for Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

WALLACK'S.

"OUR FRITZ" STILL TRIUMPHANT.
SEVENTH WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of the talented young comedian,
JOSEPH K. EMMET,
in Gayler's popular drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
NEW SONGS AND DANCES
IN THE GRAND PARLOR MELANGE SCENE.
Mr. EMMET, in response to
UNIVERSAL REQUEST,
will introduce his great character song of
"KIESER, DON'T YOU WANT TO PUY A DORG?"
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Reopens on Sept. 1, 1870. Applications received from MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1870. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M.,	Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M.,	Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M.,	Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M.,	Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M.,	Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.,	Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M.,	Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; 12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †11:45 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot at 9:30 A. M.; 1; †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, (MONDAY,) AUG. 22.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.
BY MRS. JAS. A. OATES' NEWLY-ORGANIZED COMIC OPERA COMPANY AND
Mr. GEO. L. FOX,
Herve's popular Comic Opera
LITTLE FAUST

With entirely new scenery by Messrs. Jas. E. Hayes, Johnson and assistants, and the following strong and attractive cast:

Mephisto, King of the Netherlands...... } Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
Arab, a London newsboy...... }
Martha, a spinster, who never says die......Mr. GEO. L. FOX

Marguerite, a timid young maid, her first appearance here, Miss Marion Taylor; Faust, a young old tenor, Mr. H. T. Allen; Valentine, of the very household troops, his first appearance here, Mr. Wm. Crane; Siebel, youth of the period, his first appearance here, Mr. Charles Drew; Karl, alias Herr Hobper, a gentleman of capers, Miss Lula Prior; Fritz, a regulation swell, Miss E. Jones; Buttons, afterward Tiger—always spotted, her first appearance here, Miss F. Beane; A Cabman, "Hansom is as Hansom does," Mr. James W. Thorp; The Little Cornet, a pocket-warrior, Miss Flora Lee.

SYNOPSIS.

No expense has been spared for the effective production of the peculiar detail of this great comic sensation, which is confidently anticipated to eclipse Little Faust, of London, as well as Le Petite Faust, of Paris, notwithstanding its unprecedented success in both those cities.

Act First.—Scene First—Grounds of Dame Martha. Finishing Academy for Young Ladies. One Hour's Vacation. Female Gymnasts on a Lark. Arrival of Martha, Presidents of the Sorosis Club. Down on all Men Under 80. Arrival of Mephisto in Hansom Cab. Elopement of Marguerite. Grand Outbreak for Woman's Rights. Tableau.

Act Second.—Scene First—Illuminated Garden. Invisible Chorus, "King of Thule," Marguerite. Song, "Where Shall I take My Bride." First appearance of the Horse Marines, clad in bristling steel and plenty of Boots. Song and Chorus, Troop. Flight of Marguerite. Grand Sensational Tableau.

Act Third.—Scene First—German Market-place. Peasant Girls and Students from the University. Triple Chorus. Grand Chorus and Magic Transformation to the Home of Mephisto. Finale.

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The company engaged for the season of 1870-71 are requested to assemble for rehearsal, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

D. H. HARKINS, Stage Manager.

GREAT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTY-NINTH

ANNUAL FAIR

of the

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Articles for exhibition will be received at the spacious building on 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York, from MONDAY, the 29th of August, until TUESDAY, the 6th of September.

Applications for space previous to that time can be made at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-av.—TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, Grand Gala Operatic Concert. Benefit for Mr. H. GRAU. Canissa, Habelmann, Formes; grand chorus and full orchestra.

LARGE HALL, 60 BY 115 FEET, with gallery capable of seating 1,600 persons, newly frescoed, to rent. Apply at No. 1,196 Broadway.

E. FERRERO.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and

JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,

will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:45 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Jivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and state-rooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; 34th-st. at 6:15. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th...10:30 A. M.	Saturday, 20th......2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 21st......9 A. M.	Sunday, 21st......3 P. M.
Monday, 22d......11 A. M.	Monday, 22d......3 P. M.
Tuesday, 23d......12 M.	Tuesday, 23d......4 P. M.
Wednesday, 24th...3 P. M.	Thursday, 25th......7 A. M.
Thursday, 25th.....3 P. M.	Friday, 26th......7 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 158 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 27th-st. at 3½ P. M.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE.

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WARREN, WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

British View of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention—Privileges Without Responsibility—The Interoceanic Canal Treaty in the Colombian Congress—Opportunity of the United States.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOGOTA, Wednesday, June 29, 1870.

Mr. BUNCH, the British Chargé, has a copy of Lord CLARENDON's letter to Mr. THORNTON of April 29 last on the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, as applicable to the present canal negotiation. It has been furnished by him to the Colombian Government, and thus become public property here. England claims broadly the principle that that Convention is binding and perpetual; that the United States cannot acquire any privileges in relation to interoceanic communications which England does not possess equal rights in, and that consequently any political or military advantages secured to the United States by the treaty of 1870 appertain and inure to the benefit of England as fully as to that of the United States. Mr. THORNTON is directed to make this statement of rights the basis of his communications with Mr. FISH.

ENGLISH INCONSISTENCY.

Our Minister here, Gen. HURLBUT, considers that the Clayton-Bulwer Convention is practically obsolete; that it never was intended to relate to military and political advantages, but solely relates to equality of commercial privileges, and that the spirit, intent and effect of it are completely answered and fulfilled by the practical equality of duties and imposts on the merchant vessels of the nation. He affirms that the military control of the canal is necessary for the well-being of the United States, and is the main national element in the treaty, and cannot be hampered and controlled by the English construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. England, in the letter referred to, reasserts in distinct terms her refusal to guarantee the sovereignty of Colombia over the isthmus. In other words, she declines to assume the most important burdens arising from the canal, while she insists on sharing special privileges which are the complement of these burdens.

THE TREATY DEBATE AND MODIFICATIONS.

These points arising from Lord CLARENDON's letter have been used with much dexterity in the debate on the approval of the treaty. Most of the objectionable parts of the several amendments to the treaty have been removed, but there still remain the additions to the eleventh and twelfth articles, which I suppose will not be acceptable to the United States. By the addition to the eleventh, in case of a war between any of the guaranteeing nations with each other, or with either contracting party, neither belligerent can use the canal for passage of ships of war. By the twelfth section Colombia is to receive as her sole participation thirty cents per ton for twenty years, and forty cents per ton for the rest of the time. If England, France and other maritime nations then guarantee the sovereignty of Colombia, and the neutrality of the canal in case of war between them or either of them and the United States, neither country can use the canal for military purposes. If they decline to guarantee, the exclusive right of the United States remains.

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The modifications thus presented by the Colombian Congress must not be regarded as final; they still await with much anxiety the final determination of the United States. The thing most necessary now is the immediate formation of a company to accept the privilege, and the presence of their agent at Bogota next February. The Americans here are few in number, and not of much weight in the curious society of this place, but we feel a just pride in the position of our Minister here. He assumes it as a conceded fact that the wishes of the United States must control in American questions, and if the people and the Government of the United States do the same, that result will follow, notwithstanding the enormous indebtedness of this country to English capitalists and their large commercial relations with Europe.

A HOSTILE LOBBYIST.

We have had for some months in this place a Mr. LA NAUZE, claiming to be agent for an apocryphal English Company, and professing to control a capital of £20,000,000. His aim has been to defeat the ratification of the American treaty and to obtain a concession for his friends. His course has been contemptible and has resulted in failure so far. He threatens to return in February to carry on the struggle.

OPPORTUNITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

I hope the people of the United States will rise to the importance of this great question. There is now an opportunity to secure the great ocean canal and make it as effectually American as Long Island Sound; to add the most mighty element of national unity and of national defense that we can imagine; to assert and maintain on this Continent our predominance; to relieve our commerce of many of its burdens; to unite the Pacific and Atlantic coasts by a bond more powerful than the Continental railroads, and which cannot interfere with these great enterprises, but merely supplement their defects. It is such an opportunity as is given but once in the lifetime of a nation. Will the United States embrace the favorable occasion, or leave it to fall into other hands and be controlled by forces inimical to us? W. C. B.

THE FIGHTING INDIANS.

The Comanches and the Sixth Cavalry Have a Battle in Texas—A List of the Killed and Wounded.

From the Waco (Texas) Register.

By parties from Fort Richardson we are placed in possession of the details of one of the most serious engagements that has taken place on our Texas frontier for some time. On the 6th, Gen. OAKES, commanding at Fort Richardson, ordered a detachment of the Sixth Cavalry, consisting of two commissioned officers, one acting assistant surgeon, and fifty-three enlisted men, under command of Capt. C. B. McLELLAN, to proceed to Rock Station, sixteen miles from Fort Richardson, where, it was reported, the Indians had lately attacked and destroyed the overland mail. Arrived at the place, Capt. McLELLAN discovered the trail of a large body of Indians, as had been reported, but only one of eight or ten head of horses, leading in a north-westerly direction. Owing to the lapse of time and the rough country, following the trail was hopeless, and Capt. McLELLAN proceeded with his command to Flint Creek, twenty-two miles from Fort Richardson, where was stationed Lieut. J. H. SANDS, in command of Company F, Sixth Cavalry. Lieut. SANDS had found the contents of the mail-bags. Few packages were missing. On the morning of the 7th, Capt. McLELLAN and his command started on a scout, which continued for four days. They passed at the foot of Flat Top Mountain to the head waters of Salt Creek; thence west and north-west, and crossed the head waters of the West Fork of the Trinity, where a trail of five or six Indians was found. The trail was followed to the head waters of the Little Wichita. On the night of the 10th the command camped on the North Fork of the Little Wichita, and in consequence of heavy rains and high water remained in camp over the 11th, and on the 12th started in an easterly direction. When four or five miles from camp the advance guard reported four or five Indians in sight moving in a southerly direction. The command was immediately closed up, and a quick march made in the direction the Indians had taken. It was not long till a company of Indians were discovered, largely superior in number to the troops. A charge was ordered, but when within about 500 yards of the enemy two other bands were discovered, about equal in strength to the first discovered, and also a large number of scattered Indians on both flanks. In view of the greatly superior numbers of the Indians and from fear that the pack-mules and guard in the rear would be cut off, a halt was ordered and fire opened upon the Indians, which was promptly returned. Though the command was surrounded, and a galling fire from carbines and pistols poured in upon it from all sides, it maintained its position for some half an hour. But it was soon evident that the only hope of escape from annihilation was a carefully guarded retreat to some more defensive position. The command was dismounted, and fell back slowly in a southerly direction, maintaining the crest of the prairie, closely followed by the savage hordes, who continued to pour in their fire from every available point, but which was returned with frequent effect. The retreat continued in this way four or five hours. The middle fork of the Little Wichita and south fork of the same stream were forded. Not until the latter stream was reached, about 4 o'clock in the evening, did the Indians abandon their pursuit.

After a short rest the command continued in a south-easterly direction till midnight. Ten miles north-west of Flat Top Mountain, on the morning of the 13th, couriers were dispatched to Fort Richardson for ambulances in which to transport the wounded. On the same day, while in camp, the pickets were driven in by a party of forty Indians. Fearing that this was but the advance of the multitude that had been encountered the day before, all the property that could not be transported was burned, and a march toward Fort Richardson ordered, which place was reached about noon on the 14th. The details of the affair show that the command was in a most trying and critical position, and it must be considered fortunate that the casualties were no greater. Of the command, Corp. JOHN GIVIN and private GEORGE BLUM, both of Company K, Sixth Cavalry, were killed. Acting Assistant-Surgeon G. W. HATCH, well and favorably known in Waco, was wounded early in the fight, and had his horse shot twice during the engagement. The following is the list of the enlisted men wounded: Sergt. William Winterbottom, Company A; Corp. John Conners, Company H; privates Albert Ford and Gustave Smith, Company H; private W. B. Gallagher, Company D; private Robert Stewart and Ben Airy, Company H; private Conroy, Company L; private Samuel H. Waggoner, Company A; private Peter Bramreider, Company K. The conduct of Capt. C. H. CAMPBELL and Lieut. PERRINE, Sixth Cavalry, also of the citizen guide, Mr. DOSHER, is spoken of in terms of praise. Several non-commissioned officers and privates also distinguished themselves. The loss of the Indians was fifteen killed and a much larger number wounded. The entire force of the Indians is estimated at 250 warriors. It is believed that the Indians were Comanches from the reservation. We understand that Capt. McLELLAN says that in his twenty-one years' experience and six engagements with hostile Indians, he has never met a party so well equipped in every respect before. Altogether, this may not be called a victory, yet we are inclined to think it will prove a check upon extensive raids for a while at least. Capt. McLELLAN and his little company acted nobly, and are deserving of and will receive the thanks of the Texas frontier.

SABBATH DISORDER.

Brutal Assault on a Policeman—Fight on a Ferry-Boat—Affray in a Saloon.

Last evening, about 10 o'clock, six or eight of the ruffians belonging to the particular clique known as "Haggerty's Gang," were in Broadway, near the New-York Hotel, conducting themselves in a very noisy and disorderly manner. Officer DENNIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was on patrol in Broadway, went up to them and requested them to be quiet. Instead of obeying, they became more disorderly than before. Whereupon DENNIS seized one of them with the intention of taking him to the Station-house. The gang immediately attacked him, knocking him down, but he retained his hold of his prisoner, and regaining his feet retreated toward the Station-house, at the same time rapping for assistance, which brought Officer GREENE, of the Mercer-street post, to his aid. Before GREENE could come up, however, the ruffians had knocked DENNIS down again, and one of them having a loaded revolver in his hand, and the others crying "Shoot him," a murder seemed for a moment imminent. Some citizens rushed at this instant, however, to the rescue of the imperilled officers, and with their aid the crowd was kept at bay, and the prisoner finally got to the Mercer-street Station-house, where he gave his name as WILLIAM CARMAN, and was locked up. Capt. HEDDEN instantly dispatched several officers to arrest the other ruffians, but they had fled, and could not be found. Officer DENNIS, being afraid probably of being called to account before the Commissioners, did not use his club even in this exigency, and although himself shamefully abused, and his coat torn from his back, brought CARMAN in without a scratch upon his person. The prisoner will be arraigned this morning before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the ferry-boat was approaching her pier, at the foot of Desbrosses-street, a fight occurred between four of the passengers, named LOUIS PHILLIPS, THOS SHERRY, PATRICK COFFEY, and WILLIAM COOK, during which COFFEY was terribly beaten about the head, and severely injured. All of the parties were arrested as soon as the boat reached shore, by the Eighth Precinct Police, and locked up in the Leonard-street Police Station, the wounds of COFFEY first having received surgical attention.

An affray occurred during the morning in LYNCH's liquor-saloon, at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, of which the Police had no information until a man, who refused to give his name or residence, appeared at the Eighteenth Precinct Police Station, in East Twenty-second-street, demanding surgical attention for a severe cut in his left fore-arm, which was accorded him, and he went away. The affair having occurred in another precinct, no other facts were obtained by the Eighteenth.

JOHN MINER, a native of Ireland, twenty-eight years of age, was found last evening in the rear of No. 9 Cannon-street, in a disabled and precarious condition, as the result of a beating he received at the hands of some unknown persons on Thursday last. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 5 o'clock last evening an affray occurred at No. 19 Chrystie-street, in which JACOB GROSS, who resides in the house, drew a shoe-maker's knife and cut JOHN WALDREN, of No. 20 Lewis-street, on the head and left hand, both wounds being slight. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

MICHAEL MAHREN, a night watchman on Pier No. 3 North River, was assaulted, last evening, while on duty, by some unknown person armed with a club, and received a severe wound on the head. The assailant escaped.

Another affray occurred at midnight in Seventeenth-street, near First-avenue, during which PATRICK CUDDY, of No. 408 East Seventeenth-street, was severely injured, having a large piece bitten out of his cheek. The assailants fled and no arrests were made.

A little after midnight JOSEPH LOW, of Paterson, N. J., was assaulted while passing through Wooster-street, by four or five men men who intended robbery. The Police were attracted by the cries of the imperilled man and succeeded in arresting GEORGE SMITH and JAMES HAMILTON, two of the assailants, who were locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house. Low lost nothing, and escaped without serious injury.

The Weather—Cool and Pleasant.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WM. P. BYRNE's Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	72	4 P. M.	80½
8 A. M.	75	6 P. M.	77
10 A. M.	76	8 P. M.	75½
Noon	81	10 P. M.	74
2 P. M.	82½		

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following table:

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	29.988
Maximum at 9 A. M. Aug. 19	30.090
Minimum at 7 P. M. Aug. 17	29.872
Range	.218

THERMOMETER.	Degrees.
Mean	74.1
Maximum at 4 P. M. Aug. 18	87
Minimum at 6 A. M. Aug. 14	60
Range	27

REMARKS.

Aug. 14, rain from 4 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.; amount of water, .30 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,112 miles.

Daring Burglary in Long Island.

Early Thursday morning, another daring robbery in Flushing township proved successful, and the burglars got off with a large amount of booty, consisting of silver-ware, a gold watch, and other valuables. On Wednesday night, JOHN D. LOCKE, the well-known manufacturer of Whitestone, retired, after personally supervising the closing and fastening of the house. No noise or disturbance was heard during the night, so it is supposed the burglars secreted themselves during the day. When the servants reached the dining-room in the morning, all was confusion. Hardly a piece of plated-ware but what was bent and destroyed, and all the silver was missing. A gold watch was also taken from the bedroom of Miss LOCKE, and unmistakable signs proved that the burglars had the run of the house. Within a brief period nearly a dozen robberies have been committed, and up to the present time not one arrest has been made. The general belief is that the perpetrators are in the village. Some of the residents are calling for the appointment of a Police force, but the general feeling is that there are plenty of officers provided they attend to their duties.

Sensation in a Church—Attempted Suicide of a German.

While the congregation of St. Paul's Church, corner of Vesey-street and Broadway, was engaged in prayer at the evening service yesterday, the assemblage was suddenly startled by a pistol-shot in the gallery. Naturally, there was at once the utmost consternation and confusion, which was greatly heightened by the fact that cries were heard of a man having been shot. When order was restored so that the facts could be learned, it was found that a man seated in the gallery about whom nothing peculiar had been noticed, had suddenly drawn a pistol and pointing it at his breast, had fired it and had fallen to the floor. The man described himself as EDWARD MARKUNY, a native of Germany, fifty years of age, living at No. 59 Rose-street. Having been removed to the office of Dr. SWAN, in the Astor House, it was found that no wound had been inflicted. It was the opinion of the doctor that the pistol was not loaded, or was loaded with nothing more deadly than fine shot, as the only effect of the discharge was a slight tearing and burning of the clothes. The man, who it was thought was slightly deranged, gave the following explanation of his conduct: Recently, he said, he had lost his wife, which preyed upon his mind, and on this followed loss of employment and destitution. Under these circumstances, he said he had applied to some of the officers of the Church for aid, and failing to receive it determined to immolate himself on the altar of despair in the presence of the congregation. He was afterward conveyed by the Police to the Park Hospital, and was discharged when it was found that he was uninjured.

THE TICKET SPECULATORS.

A Determined Effort to Put a Stop to Their Operations—Some Account of the Traffic and Those Engaged in It—The "Test" Case—The Plea of the Managers and the Arguments of the Opposing Party.

The determined effort which the Police seem to be making to put a stop to the business of the sidewalk speculators in theatre tickets recalls some incidents of the traffic which our readers will find interesting. We are informed on the authority of a theatrical man of many years' experience, that speculation in the sale of theatre tickets was inaugurated in New-York City by an individual named SIEGRIST, who for some years drove a brisk traffic in the sale of tickets to amusement-seekers, together with his business of steam-boat ticket-agent. The first established theatre ticket-office was the one still in existence at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which was conducted for a period of four or five years by HARRY POWERS, a well-known card-writer. This office is encouraged by the hotel proprietor, and is considered a great convenience by the guests of the hotel. The lessee of the stand or office is restricted to the charging of an advance of fifty cents upon the box office prices for the tickets, and the seats they represent are selected from among the most choice in the various places of entertainment. This ticket-seller, and indeed all of them, do not confine their speculations solely to theatrical pasteboard, but sell cards of admission to all kinds of entertainments, such as balls, lectures, readings, excursions, and the like. The sale of ball tickets during the height of the season is sometimes one of their most profitable speculations. A ticket to the Liederkranz ball originally sold for $10, has been known to bring $50—its value being enhanced by their scarcity, as there being only a limited number of them issued. Surprising as it may seem, there are some of our ball-going New-Yorkers who would give twice the sum to participate for a night in one of the great ball sensations of the Winter, even with a knowledge of the necessity of an expenditure of $100 or $200 more to carry them through with éclat.

Similar offices are established at the Fifth-avenue, Metropolitan, and all the principal hotels in the City. In the vicinity of Wall-street, on Broadway, FREDERICK E. RULLMAN has conducted for many years past an office for the sale of tickets for theatrical and all kinds of amusements; and we believe there were also, a short time since, several others at different locations on Broadway. The proprietors of these offices—particularly those in the hotels—with the sole exception of RULLMAN, unite it with, or make it an adjunct of, some other business, such as the sale of Yankee notions, periodicals, stationery, railroad tickets, &c., with the exception of RULLMAN, who makes it his sole business. These officers are recognized by managers, encouraged by them, and peculiar privileges are accorded to them. Among the privileges is the "pick" of the house for seats, and the opportunity that is afforded them of returning such tickets as they are unable to sell and having their money refunded, provided that it is done a few minutes before the commencement of the performance. It very frequently happens that the management of different theatres have their favorites among this class of speculators, and grant favors and opportunities to some that are denied to others.

Fast New-York regards these dealers as good indicators of the probable attractiveness, excellence, or promise of "a good time, generally," of the various entertainments, theatrical, and "otherwise" or balls of the season. If they should not find RULLMAN, STOVER, of the St. Nicholas, and others provided with a supply of tickets, and find that they are indifferent about it, the affair will not be deemed worth attending. Should the supply of such dealers be limited, they would not miss it on any account, but should they have none, and state that they are doing everything they can to get them, then a prospective elysium looms up, and no price is thought extravagant that will obtain an entrance.

The sidewalk speculators may be divided into two classes, those on the one hand who follow it as a means of daily support and their principal source of revenue, and those who only take to ticket-selling when some extraordinary attraction promises to awaken great interest and make the tickets much sought after. The number of those who follow it as a regular business may be set down at about twenty. The most noted among these is one by the name of BROWN, who is said to have amassed over $10,000 by and through his business; he is said also to have offered Messrs. JARRET & PALMER $2,500 for the exclusive right of selling tickets in front of their theatre. He is represented to be strictly honorable in his dealings, and has his regular patrons, who, being confident that they can get the best seats in the house from him, and, as a rule, better than they can get on personal application at the box office, willingly pay him the advance of fifty cents which he asks, a price to which he and those of his class always adhere, except when the scarcity of the tickets exposed for sale, brought about by the great "rush" for them, makes it difficult to them or forces the speculator himself to pay a premium to obtain a supply to meet the demands of his traffic. Among those regarded as the most honorable and reliable in the business, is a young man known as DAVIS, who makes Booth's Theatre the scene of his operations, and also COFFEE, RUNNET and HOWARD, who are to be found nightly in front of the Broadway theatres. These four are as well known in the theatrical profession and by the *habitués* of our New-York theatres as RULLMAN and STOVER.

The other class alluded to are the parties who have thrown discredit upon the "regulars." It is they who, thinking only of the present moment, ask and obtain all they can get, and gauge their prices according to the ignorance or apparent eagerness of their victims to procure an entrance or a good seat. Any price that they can find customers willing to pay is insufficient to satisfy their greed and rapacity. They are also generally good students of human nature, and are sometimes very ingenious in their methods of "catching" a customer. Cajolery and even bullying is often resorted to in their attempts to rid themselves of their wares at a premium. Observe that spruce young man attended by his *affiancée*, or a budding damsel whose smile he seeks to propitiate. He arrives at the door of the theatre; he looks, troubled and embarrassed, at the jostling crowd at the box-office window; there is a long line, of which he is the tail end; he is suddenly pushed out of the line by an eager crowd of new-comers. In his imagination everybody's eyes are upon him, and their expression seems to denote to him a feeling of contempt or pity for his want of tact in not keeping his place in line. He feels certain that everybody around is making sinister remarks upon his awkwardness and comments upon the beauty of his companion, so poorly cavaliered. He becomes flurried and excited, when he is suddenly confronted by one of this class of speculators, who bawls in his ear, "Best seats in the house, Sir, right here." He clutches them with avidity, asks hastily "How much?" and finds that he is asked to pay as much again as they are worth. He may at first feel like resisting the extortion, and cast an indignant glance at the seller, but looking down on his fair companion, whose eyes seem to say to him, "Let us get in as soon as possible," and not wishing to be thought guilty of meanness by his inamorata, he yields to the demand, and inwardly curses his lack of forethought in not having purchased tickets during the day. Others, with the same accompaniments, believe, in their ignorance, that when they are told that they can have the best seats in the house by paying a considerable advance, the representation is truth, and that as good cannot be bought by waiting their turn at the box-office. Here is an opportunity for our verdant youth to show his devotedness and that money is no object where Sophronia Angelina is concerned. To patrons of the drama who "know the ropes," the thrusting of a bunch of tickets in one's face, a bawl in one's ear and a pull at one's coat-sleeve, are annoying when alone, but when accompanied by a lady it becomes a positive insult, and the annoyance should find some remedy.

Sidewalk speculators run great risks, and sometimes lose all the capital they have invested, by the failure of a glowingly-advertised piece to draw, or a failure that cannot be accounted for by theatrical experts. A sudden rain is sometimes very disastrous to their speculations, and no one so anxiously consults the barometer as the ticket-speculator. During the auction of tickets for the opening nights of Booth's Theatre, the highest bids are said to have been given by speculators. It rained on the first night, and they were at considerable loss, although the loss was made good afterward. A golden harvest was reaped by them during the run of the "Black Crook," "Humpty Dumpty," and other equally successful plays. Managers have always been opposed to sidewalk speculation, deeming it an annoyance to and a fraud on their patrons, and the speculators are put to many shifts to obtain tickets. They cannot buy them at the box-office if they are known. The most common method is to get their friends and others to purchase for them through the regular avenues. Sometimes a stranger is approached, an ingenious story hatched up, and he is induced to go to the regular ticket-office and buy two or three tickets for them at a time, and so by hook and by crook in spite of managerial surveillance, the not-to-be-defeated speculator takes his old place in front of the theatre, and with his usual complement of tickets in his hand, bawls out, "Best seats in the house, Sir; tickets, Sir."

The New-York City managers made a very strong effort to get a bill passed by the Legislature to abate what they consider a nuisance and an infringement of their rights to regulate the sale of their tickets. The bill provided that persons selling tickets on the sidewalk in front of a theatre may be punished by fine or imprisonment, unless the consent of the manager of the theatre is obtained. The bill was defeated mainly through the exertions of a City Senator, who, familiarizing himself with the merits of the case on both sides, considered that the penalty was too severe. It is doubtful whether such a law would be constitutional. The management of Booth's Theatre established a branch office on Broadway to afford as much opportunity as possible to their patrons to buy tickets for reserved seats without the necessity of patronizing their speculating pests, but the usual complement of speculators were still to be nightly seen near the doors of the theatre when there was anything to be made by it.

The theatres that have thus far opened have commenced their seasons by placing in front of their doors transparencies, warning the public "that tickets purchased from sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door." JARRET and PALMER have been the most active in hunting down the speculators, but it has been reserved for Mr. MAGONIGLE to open the battle this season. A "test" case has been made of a man who was furnished with a ticket to Booth's, and who, upon presenting it, was denied admission. He insisted upon his right of entry, and after a war of words was arrested for disorderly conduct. The question will be brought up at Jefferson Market, Tuesday, when it is presumed that it will be decided whether a manager has the right to refuse a citizen admission to his theatre when he presents a ticket that he has bought from a sidewalk speculator or "any other man." Meanwhile the opposing hosts are preparing their forces for the "tug of war." The managers have the most money, and the speculators are the most numerous. The managers claim that ticket speculation is an evil which they wish to do away with on behalf of their patrons, and claim that they have a right to say who shall stand in front of their houses to sell tickets, or for any other purpose. The speculators say that the managers want to speculate themselves, and by preventing others from engaging in the business thereby enjoy a monopoly, and that they have more desire to increase their gains than to benefit the public. They say that they earn their money by subjecting themselves to all sorts of weather, and that they are a convenience, the loss of which would be felt by the theatre-going public, and that as it is a question of bread and butter to themselves and families, that heartless managers are trying to take out of their mouths, they intend to fight it out to the bitter end. They say that they have a right to purchase as many tickets to a performance as they please, and that when they have purchased them, the tickets are their absolute property, and they have a right to dispose of them as they please. They declare that the action of the managers is an attempt to interfere with their private rights, for which there is no warrant in law, and no precedent in custom, and that they mean to "fight it out on that line if it takes all Summer," or much longer. It is a very petty unpleasantness as it stands.

Peter Not the Head of the Church—Sermon by Rev. Isaac Westcott.

Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., preached last evening, at the Plymouth Baptist Church, Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, from the text: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."—Matthew xvi., 18. The reverend gentleman prefaced his discourse by a definition of the word Peter, which, he said, meant a rock, but in its application to the text quoted as the subject of his discourse, should be considered as a figurative expression, and not a direct bestowal of supremacy in matters of faith on the Apostle Peter. Christ, he asserted, was head of the Church and the only head, and in his general dealings with the apostles. He never manifested a disposition to confer that power on any one of them. He then proceeded to observe that if it were the intention of Christ to confer supreme power, Peter had less recommendations to fit him for the charge than any of the other apostles. His faith and courage were not of a nature to justify his exaltation over the other disciples; he alone of them all was weak enough to deny his Master at the voice of a servant. Nor was the supremacy of Peter claimed by himself, nor admitted by the other apostles. On the contrary, no action of their whole religious lives indicated a supposition that such a supremacy was acknowledged, and when, at the great Council of Antioch, the question of circumcision was decided, it was James, and not Peter, who presided and passed sentence. He maintained that the untiring labors, resistless energy and logic of Paul, the claims of James as first Bishop of the Church, or those of John as Jesus' beloved disciple, were entitled to more recognition than the actions of Peter. All the earlier theologians condemned the idea that Christ gave such power to a single individual; and GREGORY the Great, Bishop of Rome, writing on the subject, said, "It is infamous blasphemy to call any man the universal Bishop, for that is assuming what belongs to Jesus Christ alone." Up to that time the supremacy of the Church was never thought to rest with any single Bishop, and it was only during the reign of the succeeding Pope that dogma was promulgated. In conclusion, he said that the assumption of the attributes of head of the Church by the Roman Pontiffs was arrogant in the extreme, but was in keeping with other assumptions of Divine power which have marked the course of the Catholic Church to the present generation.

Dwelling in the House of the Lord—Rev. H. B. Chapin's Discourse.

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN preached, last evening, in the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, in Fortieth-street, near Lexington-avenue. The text selected on the occasion was as follows: "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple."

Among many excellent traits in the character of David, he said, was his love of the House of God. He it was who first designed a temple of worship dedicated to God, and though prevented from carrying out his views, he nevertheless collected large amounts of material and gold, which he committed to the charge of his son Solomon. He had the tent removed to Mount Moriah, which afterward became the site of Solomon's temple. Those who have been absent from home and longed to return to the dear ones there could realize some of the feelings of David when he expresses his longing for the house of the Lord. The place of David's affection was worthy of notice: and, while God is everywhere, and the very Heaven of Heavens cannot contain him, yet he more especially is present in the midst of his faithful worshipers. "Wherever two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them," saith the Savior. And, while our churches should be built in a style in keeping with our tastes in private dwellings, yet even a barn, if God's true worshipers are there, there also is the temple of the Lord. Christians should desire to dwell in God's house, as did David, and not merely tarry for a night. As with David, it should also be our desire to dwell in the house of the Lord, all the days of our lives. When the hand of affliction is laid upon them, many long for the house of the Lord, but in returning prosperity, their feet turn away from its doors. But the object of David's longing to dwell in the house of the Lord, was worthy of notice. It was that he might behold the beauty of the Lord. There, also, may every true worshiper behold his glory. In conclusion, he urged upon his hearers to imitate the longing aspirations of the Psalmist, to dwell in the house of the Lord forever, in order that they, too, might behold His beauty.

Fatal Accident in Bergen Tunnel.

As the 5 o'clock train on the Erie Railroad was coming through Bergen Tunnel, yesterday, a brakeman by the name of JOHN BAILEY, was thrown from the cars and killed. It is supposed that the deceased was caught between the cars and some jutting rocks, as the corpse was horribly mutilated, the head having been entirely severed from the body. The deceased was a single man, twenty-eight years old, a native of Ireland, and living at Howell Station, New-Jersey. Coroner BURNS held an inquest, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the above particulars.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. W. H. VAN METER, the worthy Superintendent of the Howard Mission, returned from abroad one day last week, and yesterday appeared at the Mission rooms, where he was heartily welcomed by the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school, many of whom kissed him affectionately, and expressed their joy at seeing him once more in his accustomed place. Mr. VAN METER made a few remarks in response to this welcome and stated that in two weeks' time he hoped to be able to resume charge of his work. His general health is good, but his spine is still very weak, and it is feared that he will never again be able to walk without the aid of crutches. The attendance at the school was very good, and Mr. Superintendent SUTTON being in his happiest mood, made the session a delightful one. The Mission is doing well, and ought to be well supported by the community.

LEWIS WAYDE, of No. 104 Forsyth-street, had his foot badly crushed, yesterday, by falling under a Second-avenue car, from which he was alighting. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man was found drowned last evening in the East River, at the foot of Corlears-street. The body was taken to the Morgue.

At 6 o'clock last evening an unknown man committed suicide by jumping into the North River from the foot of Leroy-street. Soon afterward the body was recovered and sent to the Morgue, the Coroner being notified to hold an inquest. There was nothing upon it by which it could be identified.

BROOKLYN.

MICHAEL DINON, of No. 4 Willow-street, had his leg broken on Saturday night by the falling in of an embankment, on Vanderbilt-avenue, under which he was at work. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

The show-window of LOUIS ANWELL's cigar-store, on Myrtle-avenue, near Raymond-street, was broken by some young men at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of a quantity of pipes and tobacco. One of the thieves, named GEO. MULLIN, was arrested.

At 10 A. M., yesterday, a horse belonging to J. A. SEAMAN, attached to a milk wagon, took fright and ran off at a furious rate down High-street. On reaching the corner of May-street, however, the wheel of the vehicle struck the curb, the shock from which was so violent that a young lady named HATTIE BENNET was thrown into the street and severely injured about the head and body. She was taken to her residence, at the corner of Putnam and Grand avenues.

The residence of SIMON ECKSTEIN, at No. 26 Canton-street, was entered by burglars, yesterday morning, and robbed of property worth about $100.

LONG ISLAND.

Next Wednesday afternoon and evening the new school-house at Port Washington (North Hempstead) will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. BENJAMIN W. DOWNING, Esq., Hon. JAMES L. PEARSAL, Hon. JAMES P. COVERT and others will address the meeting. Music will be furnished by Prof. GUNGLES' brass band. The afternoon exercises will close with an Indian clam-bake. In the evening there will be dancing. A large delegation from the First Assembly District will be present.

The district primaries of the Republican electors of the town of Newtown, including Long Island City, will be held on Wednesday evening, Aug. 24, and the town primary on Thursday evening.

Astoria Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 155, next Monday goes on an excursion to New-Haven and return. The *Sylvan Glen* has been secured for the excursion. The music will be furnished by Wallace's Band.

On Thursday the Southold Divisions, Sons of Temperance, went on their annual picnic to Horton's Point Grove.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday all the street cars within the city limits of Newark ran without interruption, and were well filled all day. Of the lines running outside of the city but two cars were run upon the Bloomfield line, one coming through all right in the morning and the other being stopped on the way. The cars also ran upon the new line from Newark to Elizabeth without opposition. Mr. BACKUS, who made himself so conspicuous by opposing the running of the cars on Sunday, it is said, has concluded to stop his opposition on account of the threatened withdrawal of the patronage of some of his best customers. The cars were not permitted to run in Woodside, Mr. CUMMINGS, the Sunday law champion being on hand to prevent any attempt. It is now considered settled that horse-cars will hereafter run on Sunday, in Newark, without opposition.

FRANK MEYERS, about 6 o'clock Saturday night, at the Tivoli Park, in Newark, attempted to commit an outrage upon the person of a little girl named BARBARA ELGER. He had induced the girl to walk out with him in the rear of a lager-beer garden, and, reaching a retired place, threw her down, and with threats to take her life if she resisted or made a noise, was about accomplishing his purpose, when some young men came out into the garden and discovered him in the act. He was at once turned over to the Police, and locked up. He is but seventeen years of age, and is a specimen of a certain class of young roughs that infest Newark. Threats were not wanting to hang him to the first lamp-post before he could be taken to the Station-house, but the Police succeeded in getting him there.

As a family by the name of GIVENAU, residing in Hudson City, in company with a Dr. MITCHELL, were driving through First-street, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, the horses became frightened and dashed down the street, the driver losing all control of them. At the corner of First and Jackson streets, the runaways dashed the wagon into an awning and lamp-post, throwing them both down, and completely demolishing the carriage. All the occupants were more or less injured. The driver was taken home in an insensible condition, and Dr. MITCHELL was badly cut and bruised about the head and body.

JNO. HARTLEY was yesterday arrested in the Third Precinct, Jersey City, for throwing stones at and drawing a revolver, with the intention of shooting some boys engaged in ball-playing on the adjoining premises.

Yesterday morning JOHN MEEHAN, alias "Put," committed an atrocious assault on JOHN FALLEN, in Jersey City. The instrument used was a slung-shot. MEEHAN was arrested.

At Hoboken, yesterday, JOHN SULLIVAN was arrested by a citizen for beating his wife and knocking her down in the street.

Two Italians were arrested for peddling balloons in the streets of Hoboken on Sunday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The market for American Securities opened steady and closed quiet. Stocks opened and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅛	91⅛
Consols for account	91⅛	91⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88⅜	88⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87¾	87¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	86⅞	86⅞
U. S. 10-40s	82⅛	82⅛
Ill. Cent. Railroad shares	110	111
Erie Railway shares	17⅛	17⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	22⅝	22⅝

FRANKFORT, Aug. 20.—United States Five-twenties are heavy at 93@93½ for the issue of 1862, coupon.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Evening.—Rentes have declined sharply to 62f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—COTTON—The market opened firm, tending upward, and closed active and buoyant. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.
Middling Upland	9d.@9⅛d.
Middling Orleans	9¼d.@9⅜d.
	Bales.
Total sales of the day	18,000
Total sales for export and speculation	6,000

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 6d. ₱ cental for California White; Red Winter, 9s. 9d. PROVISIONS—Pork dull. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7¾d.@1s. 8d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-cakes dull.

HAVRE, Aug. 20.—COTTON—The market is firm; Middling Orleans, 97½f. ₱ cwt. The sales of the week have been 3,500 bales; stock on hand, 155,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Calcutta LINSEED dull, LINSEED-OIL firm. TURPENTINE dull.

HAVRE, Aug. 20.—COTTON closed at 98f. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

MONTEVIDEO, July 17.—HIDES remain firm, owing to the unsettled condition of public affairs. Stocks are small, although sales are light. STOCK—20,000, all classes, A. M.; classified 64 Reals. WOOL—no stock on hand, and without sale and nominal. SHEEP SKINS are firm, with an upward tendency, sales of Matador, 8¼c. EXCHANGE on New-York dull and nominal at 60; Drafts par; on London, 51½. There is an active demand for kerosene, and white and pitch pine at advanced rates.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Old, higher; New, easier at $1 04 for fresh receipts New No. 2; 86c. for Posted, 98½c. for Old; afternoon, dull at 98c.@98¼c., seller September. CORN easier at 70½c. for No. 2; afternoon, dull at 69½c., seller August; 70¼c.@70¾c., seller September. OATS weaker at 36¾c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 70½c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm and fairly active at $1 03@$1 05 for No. 3. HIGHWINES steady at 92c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $28; Lard, 15½c.@15¾c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 12¼c.; Short-rib Middles, 15¾c. Live HOGS active at $9 40@$9 85 for fair to choice. Beef CATTLE quiet at $3 45@$6 60 for common Texan to good Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 90,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 38,000 bushels Barley, 1,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 90,000 bushels Rye, 84,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS unchanged.

OSWEGO, Aug. 20.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of car-lots Milwaukee Club, $1 27; Michigan held at $1 35. CORN quiet at 87c. OATS held at 53c. for Illinois. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for Bolted, $2 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $31@33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c., to New-York, 48c., to Albany, 46c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30, to New-York, $4 80, to Albany, $4 60, ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—71,200 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 2,830,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—95,000 bushels Wheat, 1,932,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—TOBACCO steady at full prices for best grades. COTTON dull and nominal. HEMP unchanged. ROPE and BAGGING steady and unchanged. FLOUR heavy but unchanged. WHEAT heavy and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 2 Red Fall at $1 14@$1 15; No. 1 at $1 20@$1 23; No. 2 White, $1 22@$1 25. CORN dull; Mixed, 63c.; Yellow, 65c.@66c.; Choice White, 75c. OATS declining; 39c.@42c. BARLEY dull at $1@$1 05 for Spring. RYE dull at $1 05 for Prime. HIGHWINES lower; iron-bound, 94c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK at $29@$29 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c. LARD dull and nominal. Beef CATTLE active at $5@$7 50 for good to choice. Live HOGS very firm at $8 50@$10. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—FLOUR heavy and inactive. WHEAT almost neglected; sales, 7,200 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 30. CORN inactive and nominally 81c. for No. 2 Western; car-lots at 82c. OATS dull; sales, 700 bushels New Western at 44c. RYE nominal at 85c. for New Western. BARLEY—None here. PEAS—Old Canada offered at $1 15. PORK dull at $30. LARD dull at 16½c. HIGHWINES nominal at 98c. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9¼c.; Oats, 6¼c., to New-York. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—30,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—FLOUR dull at $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull and drooping; Winter Red, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 30. CORN scarce and firm at 78c.@80c. OATS firm at 40c.@48c. for new; 50c.@55c. for old. RYE, 80c.@82c. BARLEY firm and scarcer; sales at $1 10@$1 25. WHISKY dull at 92c.@93c., the latter for iron-bound. Mess PORK dull; prices nominal at $28 50. Bulk MEATS held at 13c.@15c.; no sales. BACON in fair jobbing demand; sales, 140 hhds. at 14½c. for Shoulders, 17c. for Clear Rib, 17¾c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 24c.@24½c. LARD dull at 15¾c. for Kettle, 15c. for Steam. EXCHANGE dull; ⅛@1-10 discount, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middlings 17½c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 29 bales; coastwise, 1 bale; total, 30 bales; exports, coastwise, 580 bales—burned; stock, 32,717 bales. FLOUR, Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN, Yellow, scarce and in demand for Cuba at $1; Mixed dull and lower at 85c.; White, 92½c. OATS, St. Louis, 52c.@55c.; Galena, 58c. BRAN, 97½c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.; others unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 12¾; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅜ ₱ cent. premium. GOLD, 115¼.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.—BAGGING unchanged. COTTON firmer; Middling, 18c. FLOUR firmer and unchanged. CORN declining; sales at 95c.; other Grains unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $30. LARD, 17c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. Sweet-cured HAMS, 24½c.@25c. WHISKY quiet; Raw, 93c.@94c. TOBACCO—Sales, 77 hhds. at $4 50@$8 75 for frosted to good Lugs, $9@$15 50 for medium to bright Wrapper.

TOLEDO, Aug. 20.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; No. 3 White Wabash at $1 33; Amber Michigan, $1 23; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 24½; No. 2 do., $1 23. CORN dull and nominal; no sales. OATS dull; No. 1 at 42c.; No. 2 at 40c.; Michigan, 41c. FREIGHTS dull and nominal at yesterday's figures. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,600 bushels, Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $5; Belcher, $8; Bullion, $6; Chollar, $4; Confidence, $17; Crown Point, $4; Empire Mill, $2; Gould & Curry, $8; Hale & Norcross, $85; Imperial, $25; Kentuck, $39; Overman, $7; Savage, $34; Sierra Nevada, $9; Yellow Jacket, $83. The Lady Bryan Mining Company has filed a petition in the Court of Bankruptcy.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—FLOUR dull; choice Wisconsin, $5@$6. WHEAT declining at $1 08 for No. 1, 99½c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 39c. for No. 2. CORN and RYE nominal. FREIGHTS dull, at 5c. to Buffalo, 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—WHEAT in moderate milling inquiry; sales one car No. 1 Amber Indiana at $1 50; 1 car and 200 bushels White Indiana at $1 85, and a lot of Diehl in bags at $1 95. RYE lower; sales 500 bushels State at $1 10. CORN entirely neglected. OATS in moderate request; sales New State in bags at 58c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—COTTON firmer, held at 19c. for Middling; receipts, 108 bales; exports, 85 bales. FLOUR quiet, and unchanged. CORN, 85c.@95. OATS, 48c.@50c. Mess PORK, $31. LARD, 17½c.@19c. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 18¾c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN steady; No. 2 at 82c. OATS declining at 43c.@43½c. PETROLEUM very firm; Crude, $4 ₱ bbl.; Refined, 20c.@21c. ₱ gallon.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—WHEAT dull and declined 1c.; Extra, $1 48; No. 1 at $1 38; Amber, $1 28. OATS firm at 42c. BARLEY firm at $2 for No. 1 ₱ cental.

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 16 bales; stock, 5,515 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 20.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 13 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; stock, 9,353 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.—COTTON in good demand; Low Middling, 17c.@17½c.; sales, 225 bales; net receipts, 110 bales; stock, 1,550 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 20.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 35½c. RESIN—Strained firmer, $1 50. TURPENTINE—Crude steady at $1 20@$2 25. TAR firm.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—COTTON market firmer and prices better, with light demand; sales, 47 bales Middling at 17¾c.; receipts, 22 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.—COTTON steady; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 232 bales; stock, 1,993 bales.

[Advertisement.]
NATHAN MURDER.
Positive evidence.
Every fact and every circumstance connected with HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, during the last nine years, goes to prove that had Mr. Nathan's house been thus protected his life would have been saved.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Aug. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Guiding Star	Aug. 23	New-York	Havre
Nevada	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Abyssinia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Samaria	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
City of Washington	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Paraguay	Aug. 27	New-York	London
SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.			
South America	Aug. 23	New-York	St. Thomas [and Rio Janeiro
Morro Castle	Aug. 25	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—J. Kenny, M. E. Sperry, Wm. Delane, H. D. Bean, J. Epstein, L. Harris, A. S. Hartridge, Mrs. Reilly and child, Mrs. M. A. Torley and grand child, Sister St. Paul, A. G. Osgood, J. J. Wicks, D. Hogan, T. W. Smith, Mrs. S. Baker, W. D. Silos and wife, J. G. Michaelkoffski, C. J. Michaelkoffski, Mrs. J. Kenny and 4 children, Mrs. M. L. Wilbur and son, Mrs. Dessan, Miss Lucy Herndon, H. D. Phillips and wife, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Mary Dixon and 3 children, Mrs. Murdock, M. Blumenthal, W. Williams, J. H. Van Cleve, J. P. Williamson, J. Rosenband, A. Schiedel, S. Ritzwaller, D. Goldsmith, G. Nussbaum, A. H. Flanders.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:17 | Sun sets....6:48 | Moon rises..12:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.3:57 | Gov. Island.4:46 | Hell Gate....6:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 21.

Arrived.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Aug. 20, 7:55 A. M., lat. 37 15, lon. 74 49, exchanged signals with bark Agenora, (of St. John, N. B.,) standing to the northward; same day, 12½ P. M., lat. 38 05, lon. 74 35, passed steam-ship Rapidan, hence for Galveston, Texas.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Aug. 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Jane Fish, (of Thomaston,) Brown, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had calms and light winds; was 28 ds. W. of George's Banks.

Bark M. E. Corning, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Roach, Pictou, N. S., 15 ds., with 535 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had light S. W. and W. winds the entire passage.

Bark White Cloud, Bates, Boston.

Brig Surf, Thompson, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had fine weather entire passage; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Max, (N. G.) Oltman, Cow Bay 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig J. W. Counce, West, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Union Star, (of Parrsboro,) Merriman, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, (of Brookhaven,) Murray, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with yellow pine to A. Post—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Fylla, (Dan.,) Fyherer, Maracaibo 20 ds., with coffee, fustic, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co. Had calm weather.

Schr. Henry E. Guson, Thatcher, St. John, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Fannie Keating, Adams, Bath, with ice to Charles Matthews.

Schr. Romeo, Mathews, Bangor, with lumber to T. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William S. Camp, Bailey, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Victor, Davis, Cape Cod, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. White Rock, Hubbie, Greenwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Majar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Chase, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Harding, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Maracaybo, Hendley, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. H. B. Branscom, Branscom, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Hutchings, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Rondout, for Nantucket.

Schr. Sarah A. Falkner, Wilson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Clifford, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Sleeper, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Vermillion, Dickerson, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Flower, White, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Messenger, Peck, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. Mary Price, Kelly, Cape Ann.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, Gates, Norwalk.

Schr. D. Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Wickford.

Schr. Decatur, Oakes, Berry, Lanesville.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Francis Merritt, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Lucy Babcock, ——, Rondout, for Westerly.

Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Rondout, for Providence.

Sld. steam-ships The Queen, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Arr. brig Alta Vela, from Rondout; steamer Leopard, from Philadelphia; brigs J. W. Spence, from Baltimore; Hampden, from Baltimore; schr. Modesty, from Bangor, for Orient, L. I.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21.—Arr. brig James Crosby, from New-York; schr. S. J. Palmer, Baltimore; Mott Bedel, Norfolk, Va.; Wantango, New-York; L. M. Collins, New-York; B. N. Hawkins, New-York.

Sld. schr. Montana, for Boston; Matoaka, Richmond, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 21.—Pilot-boat Slicer reports having passed in for Baltimore schr. Dawn, from Santos.

Passed out, brig Sparkling Water, for Cork.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 20.—Arr. brig Potomac, Bangor, for Oyster Bay; schrs. Waterloo, Enterprise and Ann, Bangor, for Providence; Ida S. Burgess, Wm. H. Barnes, Madagascar, Bangor, for New-York; Nelson Harvey, and Willie Harris, Boston, for New-York; George Gilman, St. John, N. B., for New-York; George Milborn, Vinalhaven, for New-York; Carroll, Machias, for New-York; S. L. Stevens, Bath, for New-York; James Henry, Rockland, for New-York; Everglade, Calais, for New-Haven; Mary Ann, Bangor, for Bridgeport, Conn.; Admiral, W. G. Dearborn, Z. Steelman, and Kate E. Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia; Ocean Traveler, Philadelphia, for Beverly; Eagle, do., for Danvers; Hichman, Morris River, for Boston.

Sld. all before reported, excepting schrs. Caroline Grant, Ceres and Enterprise.

7 A. M., wind S. W., light.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 21.—Arr. schr. M. B. Bramhall, from New-York; Adeline Emwood, from New-York; steam-tug Ella Chester No. 2, from Chester, Penn., via Wilmington, for New-Orleans, La.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The great railroad on which these securities are based is making good progress. Of the 400 miles embraced in its entire length from the Metropolis to the City of Oswego, including the Auburn branch, 150 miles are already completed, fully equipped, and in profitable operation. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

The portion of this road now in operation, constituting its northern section, extends from the City of Oswego to Sidney Plains, where it intersects the Albany and Susquehana Railroad. Its local business is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road that the Company feel confident that its net earnings, without the aid of through business, cannot be less than Seven per Cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per Cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds. For it must be borne in mind that the issue of these bonds is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. They thus possess all the security of the bonds of our oldest and best roads. The road, when completed, will constitute one of the great trunk lines connecting the City of New-York with Canada and the West by shorter routes than any now existing; and, as its entire course is through fertile and populous districts, it cannot fail to prove one of the most important and best paying roads in the Union.

Behind these bonds is a paid-up capital of nearly $7,000,000, which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rates of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

Price, par and accrued interest in currency. Governments and other current securities taken in exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population o over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROF. COOK'S
BALM OF LIFE
has been found an infallible remedy for
LEUCORRHŒA,
CHOLERA INFANTUM,
CHRONIC DIARRHEA,
and all diseases of the SKIN and MUCOUS MEMBRANE. See testimonials from eminent physicians and others. Quart bottles, $1.
DEPOT, NO. 663 BROADWAY.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
THE RUSSIAN BRACE
be sure you get the genuine. All genuine FELT END SUSPENDERS bear the name of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, inventors and patentees, stamped on each pair.

CAUTION.
OFFICE OF FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
No. 58 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1870.
We would call the attention of all dealers in men's furnishing goods to the inventions, secured to us by letters patent in the United States, for improvements in MEN'S DRAWERS, by which such garments can be made to conform to the figure, securing to the wearer the greatest possible ease and comfort. In consequence of the great improvements in the drawers made by us for nearly four years past, they are being imitated by other manufacturers.
We hereby give notice to all concerned, that the said goods made by us are protected by letters patent, our first patent being dated Feb. 4, 1868, and our second patent being dated April 28, 1869. We notify all manufacturers and dealers in men's drawers that we shall hold them responsible for any infringement on the above-mentioned patents, as we intend prosecuting those who sell or offer for sale goods which contain substantially our inventions. We also caution consumers against having spurious articles, and when they ask for PATENT PANTALOON DRAWERS, to be sure and get the genuine, which bear our trademark:
P. P. D.
(script letters in an elliptic,) and date of patents stamped on each pair.
The name, "PATENT PANTALOON DRAWERS," is copyrighted according to law, and we caution all persons against using the same.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
Patentees and manufacturers, No. 58 White-st., N. Y.